FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 001 *3 January 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Kulikov Lands in Prague for Warsaw Pact Session AA 1
Zhivkov, Honecker, Jaruzelski, Ceausescu Arrive AA 1
Andropov, Tikhonov Lead Soviet Delegation AA 1

ALBANIA

ATA Criticizes Reagan's Long Beach Speech B 1
Alia, Carcani Greet Castro on National Day B 1

Zhivkov Greets Bulgarian People on New Year C 1
Zhivkov Tours New Year Markets in Sofia C 2
Pioneers Greet Zhivkov, Leaders on New Year C 2
Foreign Ministry, Soviet Embassy Hold Party C 2
Leader Appearances for 26-31 Dec Reported C 2
Yordanov Receives PDRY Ministry of Culture C 3
Agricultural Successes for 1982 Reported C 3
Agreement Reached With Turkey on Bank Deposits C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Daily Praises Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 3 Jan]
'Zionists Coldblooded Plan' in Mideast Decried D 1
[Latta in Bratislava PRAVDA 28 Dec]
Trade Protocol for 1983 Signed With GDR D 2
Indra Receives USSR Anniversary Declaration D 2
CPCZ's Kempny Receives New Polish Ambassador D 3
Husak Delivers New Year's Address 1 January D 3
Economic Report Notes Slight Industrial Upswing D 5
Slovak Minister Reports 1982 Grain Shortfall D 6
[ROLNICKE NOVINY 28 Dec]
RUDE PRAVO Notes Nuclear Powerplant Site Surveys [29 Dec] D 7
Briefs: CC Member's Death; CTK-PTI Agreement; D 7
Ambassador to Lebanon

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Reviews 1982 Successes, Foreign Policy E 1
New Year Greetings Messages to Foreign Leaders E 4
CDU Chairman Goetting Reviews Work in 1982 E 4
Religious Leaders Address Letters to Honecker E 5
Vietnamese, Kampuchean Youth Training in GDR E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Dec]
Briefs: GDR-Romania Health Agreement E 6

HUNGARY

Lazar Addresses USSR Anniversary Meeting F 1
Losonczi Greets Hungarian People on New Year F 2
Kadar, Delegation Leave for Warsaw Pact Talks F 4
Mihaly Korom Comments on Socialist Democracy F 4
Briefs: New Major General; CSSR Trade Protocol F 5

POLAND

Martial Law Suspension Begins Midnight 30 Dec G 1
Jaruzelski Chairs Conference on 1983 Tasks G 1
Rakowski Addresses Session G 2
Jaruzelski Speaks G 4
Council of State Meets, Adopts Resolutions G 5
Barcikowski Previews '83, Martial Law Suspension G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Dec]
Official Press Office Issues Report on 1982 G 7
Jablonski's New Year Address Reviews Situation G 10
Political Life of Underground 'Network' Recorded G 12
'Incoherent Concepts' G 15
RZECZPOSPOLITA on 'Harmful' Walesa 'Interview' G 15
Former Poznan Solidarity Officials Arrested G 16
Solidarity Leader Surrenders, Released G 16
TRIBUNA: Church Changes Tactics But Not Goals [Horak 22 Dec] G 16
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Editorial on 1983 Tasks [31 Dec] G 17
Government Asks BBC Correspondent To Leave G 18
[London PRESS ASSOCIATION]
U.S. 'Will Not Show Understanding' Toward Poland G 18
[Rogowski]
No Change in U.S. Policy G 19
Catholic Representative Views Pope's Visit G 19

ROMANIA

New Year Marked by Ceausescu Messages, Gatherings H 1
Ceausescu Reception for Well-Wishers H 1
Ceausescu Address to Well-Wishers H 1
Ceausescu Reception for Diplomats H 1
Ceausescu Address to Diplomats H 2
Ceausescu New Year Message H 5
Festive Meeting Marks Republic Proclamation H 8
Agriculture Council Plenum Issues Resolution H 9
Ceauesecu Decorates Former Premier Maurer H 10

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Bemoans Superpowers' Relations, Arms Race I 1
Planinc Urges Reduction in Domestic Consumption I 2
Makes FEC Plan Report to Assembly I 2
Assembly Adopts Social Plan Resolution I 4
Federal Chamber Approves 1983 Budget I 4
Daily Polls Republican Leaders on 1983 Objectives I 5
[VECERNJE NOVOSTI]
Kosovo Official Discusses Provinces Shortcomings [RILINDJA] I 6
Journalist Sentenced for 'Insulting' Tito I 7
[VJESNIK 24 Dec]

KULIKOV LANDS IN PRAGUE FOR WARSAW PACT SESSION

LD021714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Marshal of Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, arrived by air in Prague this afternoon to attend the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. Marshal Kulikov is heading the delegation of the chief command of these armed forces.

Marshal Kulikov was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, and other members of the Czechoslovak People's Army command.

ZHIVKOV, HONECKER, JARUZELSKI, CEAUSESCU ARRIVE

LD031636 Prague CTK in English 1558 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Prague -- Delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania arrived here today to attend a session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee which opens tomorrow.

The delegations are headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party and premier, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president.

The delegations also include Bulgarian, [words indistinct] and Romanian premiers, foreign and defence ministers of the four countries.

They were greeted at the airport by Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and president, and Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The Soviet and Hungarian delegations are expected later today.

ANDROPOV, TIKHONOV LEAD SOVIET DELEGATION

LD031728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived from Moscow in Prague this afternoon by air, to attend the session of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Members of the delegation are: Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs; Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of national defense; and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was welcomed by our representatives, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

ATA CRITICIZES REAGAN'S LONG BEACH SPEECH

AU311409 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 31 Dec 82

["Reagan Calls for U.S. 'Naval Superiority'" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 31 (ATA) -- A pompous ceremony was organized in Long Beach of California (USA) on occasion of the launching of "the New Jersey" warship, equipped with nuclear missiles. Present at the ceremony was also President Reagan, who held a warmongering speech on this occasion, openly expressing the hegemonic aims of U.S. imperialism.

Reagan stated that the United States should have "naval superiority". He pointed out at the same time that the Soviet Union "has set up a powerful marine". [as received] He stressed that his administration will continue the policy of the increase of the military budget so as to maintain "in a very high level" the war arsenals. In this context, he mentioned also the programme of expanding and modernizing of the military-naval forces. As is known, this program the implementation of which costs some tens of billions of dollars, forecasts that the United States to have about 600 warships by 1990, a figure which is 33 per cent higher than the present level. It is reported that three other "New Jersey" type warships will be commissioned.

Reagan describes "New Jersey's" launching as "an important stage in realizing the program of the reconstruction of the military capacities of the USA". He openly said that the United States aims at being present in all the seas and oceans, at controlling the sea beds, their zones and air space. Such ambitions are nurtured also by the Soviet social imperialists who are rapidly increasing their military-naval forces and the missile-nuclear arsenals. This frenzied armament race and war preparations are accompanied with the hackeneyed talk on "peace" and "disarmament" and with the readiness to go on with the bargains between the two superpowers in the demagogical farces of Geneva or Vienna.

In his speech the White House chieftain did not forget to ask the American working masses to hold on their back "the high cost" of the armament programs. "New Jersey" alone made the American taxpayers pay over 325 million dollars.

ALIA, CARCANI GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU022057 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro, chairman of the State Council and Government of the Republic of Cuba:

The national holiday of the Republic of Cuba affords us the opportunity to send you our greetings and best wishes for the Cuban people's well-being and the Republic of Cuba's prosperity on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and ourselves.

ZHIVKOV GREETS BULGARIAN PEOPLE ON NEW YEAR

AU311905 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, December 31 (BTA) -- In his New Year's greeting's address to the Bulgarian people, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that in the outgoing year the leading branch of the national economy, the industry, was developing steadily. The Bulgarian party and state leader expressed his satisfaction with the crops obtained by the Bulgarian agriculture. He stressed that in 1982 important industrial projects, housing complexes, school and kindergartens were completed. Culture and the arts, education and science developed along ascending lines. "The incomes of the people and the public consumption funds continued to grow in spite of the complex economic and political international situation. The Bulgarian market is now better stocked with more goods, better are met the growing demands of the working peoples", underlined Todor Zhivkov.

The Bulgarian party and state leader pointed out further that there are difficulties of objective and subjective character in the life of the country, as well as shortcomings. "An increasingly more persistent and consistent efforts should be made against them", stressed Mr Todor Zhivkov. "Our system, our society, the material and technological base built have a lot of reserves and possibilities and our task is to explore them fuller", added he.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed that in the outgoing year the Bulgarian people have manifested again their cohesion round the Bulgarian Communist Party and its Leninist April line.

It is stressed in the greetings address that Bulgaria's international relations were further consolidated in 1982. Her cooperation and the process of getting closer with the Soviet Union followed an ascending line as a condition and guarantee of the political and economic independence of Bulgaria. The friendship, cooperation and integration of Bulgaria with the other fraternal socialist countries deepened.

"The socialist community strengthened further, it increased its all-round power and its contribution to the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence, for peace and social progress", Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

The Bulgarian party and state leader stressed that the imperialists and, above all, the extremely reactionary circles of American imperialism have proclaimed a "crusade" against communism. They have sharply stepped up the arms race. They have undertaken a number of hostile moves against the socialist countries. The slandering campaign aimed at discrediting real socialism, at depriving the people's masses in the West of hope and support, at making them put up with the "theory" of the inevitability of war has become more impudent and was put on an increasingly more mass character. "Last year, however, showed that life did not develop according to the plans of the instigators of a new war", Mr Todor Zhivkov added further.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the movement against the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, for real talks with the Soviet Union has been unfolding on a wider scale and has been gaining in strength. Some influential political and business circles in the West have been resisting increasingly the adventurist plans of the United States of America. An anti-war movement, spreading to still broader strata of the masses, has been raising in the United States of America.

"Speaking of us, the Warsaw Treaty member countries, I can say that we continue and will continue to unswervingly fight for peace with every means, including by not permitting the NATO and the United States of America to change the balance of forces in their favour", underlined Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out in conclusion that the work on consolidation of peace and goodneighbourly relations in the Balkans held in central place last year. The efforts to convert the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, and of setting an example for peaceful cooperation will be continued next year.

ZHIVKOV TOURS NEW YEAR MARKETS IN SOFIA

AU301645 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] A short while ago, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Chudomir Aleksandrov and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services and of the Sofia City People's Council, made a brief tour in Sofia. He visited the New Year markets in front of the central department store, on Aleksandur Stamboliyski Boulevard and at Liberty Park. He was cordially welcomed everywhere by the citizens, many of whom he talked to. In keeping with an old Bulgarian custom, children -- Pioneers -- wished him good health and long life. Our first party and state leader highly appraised the Trade Service activity organized for the New Year holidays.

PIONEERS GREET ZHIVKOV, LEADERS ON NEW YEAR

AU011609 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] On 1 January, folk music and dances resounded in the Boyana residence. Pioneers and Chavdar members from Stara Zagora came, in keeping with an ancient folk custom, in order to wish our party and state leaders, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, health, vitality, long life and happiness during 1983.

The children wished our party and state leaders a peaceful and happy 1983.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, thanked the children for their good wishes and beautiful songs and dances. He wished the future builders of socialist Bulgaria good health and vigor for the prosperity and happiness of our country and for world peace.

FOREIGN MINISTRY, SOVIET EMBASSY HOLD PARTY

AU302043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The traditional New Year's party of the officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Soviet Embassy was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere in the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia. Comrades Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Kiril Zarev, members of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, cultural figures and representatives of the Sofia public attended the party. Comrade Petur Mladenov and Nikita Tolubeyev, the Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, proposed toasts.

LEADER APPEARANCES FOR 26-31 DEC REPORTED

AU311527 [Editorial Report] Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration at the Sredets electric plant in Sofia on the occasion of its 75th anniversary, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 27 December. Doynov was also reported to have attended and conveyed greetings to a session of the General Bank for Economic Initiatives in Sofia, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 30 December.

Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a session in Sofia of the Economic Tourism Association, Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian reported at 1000 GMT on 28 December.

Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, attended a festive meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, according to Sofia radio at 1600 GMT on 28 December.

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended a Sofia meeting on the nationwide socialist competition campaign, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 29 December. Dyulgerov is also reported to have attended the commissioning of various cultural projects in the city of Vidin, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2030 GMT on 30 December 1982.

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met members of the 23d constituency in Burgas, where he spoke on "certain issues pertaining to the socioeconomic development of the country and on the international situation," Sofia radio reported at 1600 GMT on 30 December.

YORDANOV RECEIVES PDRY MINISTER OF CULTURE

AU301916 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, December 30 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Committee for Culture, received Mr Muhammad Thabit, minister of culture and tourism of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

There were talks on the further development of the two countries' cooperation.

AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES FOR 1982 REPORTED

AU301441 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, Dec 30 (BTA) -- The year 1982 was a successful one for Bulgarian agriculture. In spite of the late spring, the crops were good. A record yield of grain was obtained, overfulfilling the state quotas by half a million tons. The production quotas for tobacco, grapes, cotton and other crops were also overfulfilled; on the basis of comparison with 1981 there were harvested 42.4 thousand tons of sunflower seed, 16,000 tons of soy-beans and 100,000 tons of grapes over the planned quantities.

The plan for animal products was overfulfilled, too. There were produced 14,000 tons of meat and 44 million liters of milk above what was planned.

These successes were the result of the improved organization of work, of the application of the new economic approach. Particularly good is the effect of the improved working team organization. Five hundred and seventy working teams of a new type are now employed in agriculture, predominantly in grain production. They do all the farm work; from pre-sowing tillage of soil to harvesting and the rotation of the crops. The basic principles in their work are those of self-support, of material incentive and of accounting for the work done by each member of the team. Another premise for the successes achieved was agriculture's closer ties with science, the conversion of science into a direct production force. The new wheat strains cultivated by the Bulgarian plant-breeders have won world renown and have put Bulgaria among the five countries that top the list in their average yields per hectare. In 1982 seven counties harvested more than 5,000 kg of wheat and barley per hectare, ten agro-industrial complexes got over 6,000 kg per hectare and nine working teams each obtained more than 7,000 kg per hectare from the land they cultivated. Many heavy-cropping strains and hybrids were bred and technologies were evolved for the production of grain and vegetables, for viticulture and fruit-growing. With the research institutes taking a direct part in the production, there were obtained record maize yields under superintensive conditions: 14,620 kg per hectare over an area of 135 hectares (with yields of 15,100 and 15,400 kg per hectare from two of the stretches of land, each of 50 hectares).

The achievements in 1982 provide good conditions for fulfilling the task set to the national agro-industrial union in 1983. Overall agricultural production is planned to increase by 2.7 per cent, which amounts to 11 per cent when compared with 1980 (the last year of the seventh five-year period). Again on the basis of comparison with 1980, there has been planned a growth in grain production of 25.8 per cent, in meat production of 10.9 per cent and in milk production of 18 per cent. Three hundred and fifty working teams of the new type will be formed, too, to handle the whole grain production and a considerable part of the perennial crops and to take care of the livestock.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH TURKEY ON BANK DEPOSITS

AU301439 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, December 30 (BTA) -- The OTECHESTVEN FRONT newspaper informs today of the recently reached Bulgaro-Turkish agreement on deblocking of the bank deposits. The newspaper carries an explanation by the competent authorities, which reads in part:

"The question pertaining to the rights of the Bulgarian citizens to use their bank deposits in Turkey have not been omitted by the Bulgarian bank authorities. As it is known, since 1954 the payments on the bank accounts of Bulgarian citizens in Turkish banks has been unilaterally halted. This measure has been discussed by Bulgarian experts and assessed as discriminating towards Bulgaria, as it concerned only Bulgarian citizens. Steps have been made during the various bilateral contacts and by diplomatic channels to restore the rights of the Bulgarian citizens affected by this measure.

"Proceeding from the socialist, humane and principled character of the Bulgarian legislation and from the willingness to facilitate the goodneighbourly relations with Turkey, the competent Bulgarian bodies refrained from such measures towards the Turkish nationals who have bank deposits in Bulgaria. Understanding, however, that such tolerance did not bring respective loyalty towards the Bulgarian citizens with bank deposits in Turkey, the same restricting measure was introduced by the Bulgarian side, expecting the problem to be settled positively on bilateral basis.

"An agreement has been recently reached by the two sides to deblock the deposits of the interested Bulgarian and Turkish nationals respectively.

"The pleasant news results from the efforts made to establish bilateral trust, understanding and goodneighbourliness with Turkey. The interested Bulgarian citizens will undoubtedly appreciate the consistent steps made in defence of their interests and will avail themselves of the opportunities opened by the bilateral agreement, which already is operative", reads the annoucement of the OTECHESTVEN FRONT newspaper.

DAILY PRAISES WARSAW PACT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

LD031126 Prague CTK in English 0705 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Prague -- The Warsaw Treaty states wage resolute struggle for international peace and security and every meeting of the Political Consultative Committee has contributed to the collective formulation of the main directions of the socialist countries' foreign political activity, RUDE PRAVO said today.

Every session of the committee has provided new and valuable impulses and proposals for the European and world community. "Every session of the supreme officials of the socialist states has yielded creative suggestions for easing confrontation between the two powerful and class-politically different alliances on the continent," the paper said in the forthcoming meeting of the Political Consultative Committee.

The first concrete proposal for the building of a conference on European security and cooperation came from the [date indistinct] session of the committee. Thanks to the Warsaw Treaty states and realistic politicians in some capitalistic countries, the path to the Helsinki conference was laid.

Now again the Warsaw Treaty states are countering the further deterioration of the international situation by active assertion of their program for the 1980's.

"They are ready to repel any aggressor and defend the revolutionary achievements of socialism. At the same time, however, they most prudently strive for the preservation of all the valuable [as received] brought into international relations by detente."

The Warsaw Treaty states consider it the main present task to prevent nuclear war and halt the dangerous spiral of the arms race. A big step in this direction would be a successful ending of the Madrid meeting with the addition of a document confirming the pledge to observe all principles of the Helsinki Final Act, RUDE PRAVO said, adding that the Madrid meeting should also decide to convene a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and on security and disarmament in Europe.

'ZIONISTS COLDBLOODED PLAN' IN MIDEAST DECRIED

AU301337 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Dec 82 p 7

[Boris Latta commentary: "Flight From Light"]

[Text] Today, according to an official statement of the Israeli Government, Israel and Lebanon are supposed to open negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanese territory. At first glance it may seem that everything is in order, that the deadlock surrounding the possibly most pressing issue in the present stage of the Middle East conflict will finally be ended. Yet, indeed, this only seems to be the case. A statement issued by the Israeli Government is one thing, and the fact that Tel Aviv has stepped up its endeavor to pour oil on the unrest in Lebanon quite another. The objective is obvious: to thwart or at least delay negotiations and thereby the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces.

Israel has "generously" let units of Lebanese rightwing troops equipped with heavy arms into territory which it controls and that is inhabited predominantly by a Muslim Druze population. Its plan is based on exploiting the differences existing between the two groups for its own aims. For the time being, the Zionists' coldblooded plan is working out. Every day people fall victim to the unrest. Shooting in Khald, an outskirt of Beirut, has been going on for a week now.

Tel Aviv has been equally obstructionist in its hitherto direct contacts with the Lebanese Government. Israel has submitted new, absolutely unacceptable demands on which it makes contingent the withdrawal of its troops. As the Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan recently declared, as soon as his government meets one demand, Tel Aviv comes up with a new one.

These two examples of the Israeli approach to the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon suffice to expose in full nakedness the true aims of M. Begin's government: to continue the occupation of a part of the Lebanese territory whatever the cost. However, only the withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign troops from Lebanon can bring the light needed to resolve the crisis, light from which Tel Aviv is fleeing and which it wants to prevent at all costs from entering the Middle East.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1983 SIGNED WITH GDR

LD301514 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] A protocol on goods exchange between Czechoslovakia and the GDR for the coming year was signed in Prague today by foreign trade officials of the two countries. On the basis of the document, mutual goods exchange will reach almost 2.5 billion rubles.

In accordance with the national economic structures of the two countries, deliveries will concentrate on products of the metal-working industry. A significant share of mutual trade will be given, to a large degree, to products which are the result of specialization and cooperation. This concerns, above all, machine tools, agricultural machinery, and products of electrotechnical, electronic and chemical industries.

According to the protocol, Czechoslovakia will supply for the personal consumption of GDR inhabitants passenger cars, gas-fired heating radiators, automatic washing machines, textile goods and ready-made clothing.

INDRA RECEIVES USSR ANNIVERSARY DECLARATION

LD301531 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who gave him the declaration of the Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee to parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world, adopted at the festive session in Moscow on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the birth of the USSR.

Comrade Alois Indra praised this inspiring document and assured the Soviet ambassador that, in the spirit of the 16th CPCZ Congress and in accordance with the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people, the Federal Assembly will give active support to the ideas of the declaration.

CPCZ'S KEMPNY RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD292204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Czech National Council, received in Prague today Andrzej Jedynak, the new Polish ambassador in Czechoslovakia. During their friendly conversation they talked about the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries.

HUSAK DELIVERS NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS 1 JANUARY

LD011910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 1 Jan 83

[New Year's address delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, on 1 January -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow citizens, comrades, dear friends:

As we enter the new year, I send you all hearty greetings on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front central committees, the Czechoslovak Government and on behalf of myself.

I wish you every success in your work. I sincerely hope that the coming year brings you good health, good cheer and happiness. I wish you every happiness in your personal and family life.

I also send hearty greetings to our citizens who are carrying out their duties abroad.

The joint wish of all of us is that we may live through this year in peace and in fruitful work for the blossoming of our socialist homeland.

Dear friends, when we look back today on the year that has passed, we can truly say that it was not an easy one, nor was it a straightforward one. This complex period and a world in turmoil also places special demands on us. Our internal needs, and to a large extent the results of the profound crisis of the capitalist world, as well as the multifaceted discriminatory measures by imperialism against the socialist countries, meant that we had to tackle very complex tasks.

Last year we openly (?discussed) these questions on a number of occasions. They were also dealt with in detail by the November session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which approved the tasks of the 1983 plan. The results achieved in the past year prove that our economy stood up well to the demanding tests of 1982. Despite all the difficulties, we ensured a smooth course, maintained the standard of living and social guarantees which have been achieved and to which the 16th CPCZ Congress committed us. This is the result of the selfless and committed work of our people -- workers, peasants, intellectuals, women and young people.

I would also like to sincerely thank, on behalf of the leadership of the party and state, all those who, in factories, mines, on construction sites, in the fields, in transportation and the services, in school, scientific, cultural and health institutions, and those who, in guarding the security of our homeland, contributed to the fact that during 1982 we made progress in all the spheres of our society's life.

In recalling the good results, we must not ignore the fact that results in a number of sectors could and should have been better. There are enterprises and sectors which are entering the new year with debts to society. Therefore, in 1983 we must work better, more economically, in order to keep in step with the world and to continue to properly implement our main goal; namely, that of providing a happy and contented, peaceful life for our people.

We must continue to confront the complex conditions which have been created in the world, conditions which affect not only the Czechoslovak economy. Therefore we must adapt our economy more quickly to the current higher demands and criteria. We must improve our work everywhere. The fulfillment of these conditions is indispensable in the interests of the development of our socialist society, and primarily in the interests of ensuring the material and cultural needs of the life of our people.

The guidance of the CPCZ, the National Front and our socialist state is in the interest, and for the good, of our citizens. The degree of success depends primarily on the good, conscientious and responsible work of each one of us.

I am glad that I can, with full justification, say that the majority of our people daily show their intention to work selflessly for the prosperity of our homeland. We are following the correct Marxist-Leninist path of socialist construction; therefore, we look forward to the new year with confidence and sober optimism. We will do everything to ensure that 1983 is a good year for our country and our people.

Dear friends, we are entering the new year in conditions of conflict-ridden international development. The struggle toward off the threat of war continues in the world and takes on increasing urgency and significance. Peace, which is the fundamental condition for the work and life of nations, is under a grave threat. The reactionary forces of imperialism, primarily the United States and some of its NATO allies, have stepped up their aggressive policy, and are undermining the peaceful basis of relations between states. People throughout the world are urgently coming to the realization that the policy of the feverish buildup of arms and confrontation, which is being followed by these forces, is increasing the risk of a world catastrophe.

With full seriousness it is necessary to again stress in this context the importance for our peoples of the firm friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. Our foreign policy orientation, proven in the historical experiences of the Czechoslovak people, and again confirmed by the 16th CPCZ Congress, is the firm guarantee of our national freedom and independence, of the peaceful life and further socialist development of our homeland.

On the threshold of the new year we send the fraternal Soviet people, who a few days ago together with the whole of the progressive world recalled the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union, warm and comradely greetings and good wishes for ever greater success.

We also send New Year greetings and good wishes to the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, and to all Czechoslovakia's friends throughout the world.

The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other states of the socialist community stress and point out with great urgency the seriousness of the present development throughout the world, and at the same time they show and promote realistic ways of ensuring and consolidating peace. In accordance with the will and vital interests of the Czechoslovak people, we support the peace policy of the Soviet Union and actively share in its promotion.

The socialist community is striving for peace because we well know what war would mean in current conditions, not only for the nations of Europe but for the whole of mankind. That is why we consider the struggle to preserve peace as the most important and most urgent task of the present. Honest people throughout the world have an equal interest in the solution of this task. It is therefore necessary for all states to approach this task with great political circumspection, patience and the will to contribute toward improving the international situation. It is imperative for all states to settle conflicts by negotiation.

However, it is possible to bring to a successful conclusion only those negotiations which are carried out on the basis of full equality of rights, while respecting the just interests in ensuring equal security for all. In the present circumstances this is the only acceptable way.

Man has managed to unleash immense natural forces and make the kind of revolutionary discoveries that could enable a series of social and economic problems faced by mankind to be solved. It is especially urgent to concentrate efforts on ensuring that those forces and discoveries serve to benefit mankind, not destroy it.

Czechoslovakia, in implementing its policy of peaceful coexistence, maintains and develops mutually advantageous cooperation with all states, regardless of different social systems. This policy shows understanding and good will. The basis of the development of these relations is the consistent respect for the principles of equality, sovereignty, independence and noninterference in internal affairs. We especially hope for the development of good relations with our neighbors, with the states which share a common border with us. The benefits of this policy for mutual relations and for improving the atmosphere in relations between states in Europe were confirmed by the results of my recent visit to Austria.

We are convinced that the current complex period in international relations can be surmounted because the broad front of peace is actively campaigning against the threat of a military holocaust. We believe that common sense will prevail in this struggle. Much, though, will depend on the degree of unity, determination and sense of purpose shown by the forces of peace.

Dear friends, we are entering a year during which we will mark the 35th anniversary of Victorious February. Over these years of socialist construction, thanks to the correct policy of the CPCZ and to the selfless efforts of our working people, revolutionary changes and a great economic, social and cultural development has taken place in our state and in the general living conditions of our people.

I am convinced that in 1983, too, we will contribute by new and creative feats and by our honest work to the further blossoming of our beloved homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and to the peaceful and happy life of our people.

To conclude, let me again wish you good health, success in your work, happiness and contentment in your personal lives for 1983.

ECONOMIC REPORT NOTES SLIGHT INDUSTRIAL UPSWING

LD311000 Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- In 1982, the Czechoslovak economy developed in much worse conditions than had been presumed when the plan had been drafted. In spite of this the basic aim was fulfilled -- to essentially preserve the living standard and continue securing social certainties.

This year the Czechoslovak economy had to react to the decrease in fuel resources and had to cope with the aftermath of the 1981 low harvest. Although less fuels, energy, raw and other materials were available this year, industrial production slightly increased. The state plan provided for an annual rise in industrial (?production) of 0.4 per cent: [word indistinct] in the first 11 months of this year industry produced 1 per cent more than in the same period last year [word indistinct] in harmony with long-term intentions production in [word indistinct] requiring much fuel and energy and imported raw materials, such as metallurgy, declined and engineering, electrical engineering, the timber industry and other branches using domestic raw materials, such as the glass and ceramic industries, developed. It is a positive fact that material and overall input declined even more than planned, but scientific and technological progress is not still applied to production to the necessary extent and the range of goods produced does not always meet the demands of the foreign and home (?markets) which influence among others also the growth of finished products stock. More than one-fifth of industrial enterprises do not fulfill their plans (?of production).

In agriculture the development of crop production did not meet the demands of livestock production in the last few years. This year this disproportion has been reduced. Gross agricultural production will fall 1 per cent short of the plan, production for the market will be exceeded by almost 2 per cent.

It was an especially urgent task to make progress in the restoration of external balance. Czechoslovakia's indebtedness decreased more distinctly than planned. In the first 11 months of this year Czechoslovak exports to the socialist states rose by more than 10 per cent. Exports to non-socialist countries were at the level of last year although they were planned to rise by 5.4 per cent. Imports from socialist and non-socialist countries have been lower than planned.

SLOVAK MINISTER REPORTS 1982 GRAIN SHORTFALL

AU301318 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 28 Dec 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on a speech by Slovak Minister of Agriculture Jan Janovic, delivered "last week" at a party-economic aktiv in Krajna, in the Trencin district dealing with the implementation of the conclusions of the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session: "Realistic Path to Plan Fulfillment"]

[Excerpts] In the opening part of his speech, Comrade Janovic noted that despite some ups and downs, the year 1982 -- viewed from the agricultural aspect -- has been among the better years. According to preliminary data, we expect that the volume of gross agricultural production will exceed last year's level by 2.4 percent, with the plan being fulfilled by 97.3 percent. Compared with last year, the plant production will be about 10 percent higher. The plan will not be fulfilled because of the lower grain production, where the shortfall of 280,000 tons represents Kcs450 million in terms of money. The plan for animal production will be slightly exceeded. However, compared with last year, its volume will be 3.3 percent smaller, Kcs620 million less in terms of money. In food production, all basic indexes of the plan should be fulfilled, with the exception of the volume of deliveries to the domestic market, where the shortfall will amount to half a billion korunas -- particularly in the milk, meat, poultry and liko [distilleries and canning industries] sectors.

The balance of foreign trade with the nonsocialist states, not counting the unplanned grain imports, will be tightened -- compared with the directive -- by Kcs86 million (by 6 percent). The economic organizations of the ministry are to produce Kcs2,363 million -- or 18.6 percent -- more profit than last year.

This year we fulfilled the grain production plan by 92.7 percent and the shortfall is, as I have already said, 280,000 tons. The decisive cause was the inclemency of nature. However, we must not close our eyes to the fact that the extent of the planned areas of sowing was not observed -- it was 16,400 hectares less than planned. The shortfall of 63,000 tons of grain which we did not produce because of the failure to observe the areas constitutes Kcs160 million in hard currency. For this reason, in 1983 we are elevating grain sowing to an orientation index of the plan.

For the 1983-85 period, 363,000 hectares -- or 23.9 percent -- of arable land in Slovakia will be allocated for fodder crops grown on arable land. That is plenty no matter how you look at it. However, even more important is to improve the quality of bulk fodder. Learning again to use bulk fodder rationally will also be an urgent and difficult task.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES NUCLEAR POWERPLANT SITE SURVEYS

AU301325 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Dec 82 p 4

[Blahoslav Braun article: "New Deposits of Mineral Wealth: Geologists' Good Year"]

[Excerpt] In engineering geology our specialists have completed -- in addition to a number of other actions -- a detailed geological survey for the Temelin nuclear powerplant and have begun a similar survey for the Blahutovice nuclear powerplant. They have carried out orientation surveys for alternative locations for the planned construction of nuclear powerplants in Central and East Bohemia and in East Slovakia. It is a very exacting work, where much depends on selecting a location that is absolutely safe from the seismic, environmental and other points of view. They will continue with their tasks next year.

BRIEFS

CC MEMBER'S DEATH -- Prague -- Rudolf Rychecky, member of the Central Committee of the Commuist Party of Czechoslovakia and general manager of [Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek National Enterprise] The CKD Paha engineering works died on December 31, at the age of 62 years, it was announced here Sunday. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1731 GMT 2 Jan 83 LD]

CTK-PTI AGREEMENT -- New Delhi (CETEKA correspondent) -- The Czechoslovak News Agency (CETEKA) and the PRESS TRUST of INDIA (PTI) signed an agreement on cooperation here Thursday. The document was signed by CETEKA Central Director Otakar Svercina and PTI General Director N.R. Chadran. The agreement, whose validity is not limited, proceeds from the interest of both countries to promote their friendly relations and extend mutual cooperation. The PTI has concluded similar agreements with almost twenty agencies, including all the press agencies of socialist countries whose correspondents are accredited in New Delhi. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 30 Dec 82 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON -- Vaclav Pizinger, the new Czechoslovak ambassador to Lebanon, presented his credentials on 31 December to Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese president. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 31 Dec 82 LD]

HONECKER REVIEWS 1982 SUCCESSES, FOREIGN POLICY

LD311504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0346 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 31 Dec (ADN) -- "In the year now ending more than a little has happened to encourage us to view the future with optimism. I am thinking of the progress of the socialist community as a whole, of the stable and dynamic development of the GDR in the most varied spheres, and not least of the fact that the will of the peoples to secure peace is manifest in continually broadening actions against NATO's missile policy." This balance sheet was drawn up by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in a New Year article.

Erich Honecker thanked all working people for their efforts. He said that our tasks have been successfully accomplished. "According to the available figures, national income increased by about 3 percent to over 200 billion marks. The state targets for industrial goods production by industrial combines and enterprises were exceeded by 2.8 billion, or a good 2 days' output." In the sector of the industrial ministries, industrial goods production rose by about 4.2 percent. Labor productivity rose by 3.5 percent.

Thus 1982 again brought strong economic growth, although it cannot be overlooked that in some spheres somewhat higher rates were set," Erich Honecker continued. "Intensification of production was considerably deepened and the cost-profit ratio made more favorable. In this spirit, greater overall economic performances were produced." In 1982 the GDR's positive trade balance with the nonsocialist economic areas rose to several billions. Thousands of enterprises have orientated their production more strongly toward the needs of the world market and have also saved on imports, Honecker said.

"Last year our agricultural sector brought in the largest grain harvest in the history of the GDR. Yields of other crops were less favorable, and here the weather was not without influence. Not infrequently, however, it was precisely these adverse circumstances that made it clear how different the results of cooperatives operating under similar conditions still are. This illustrates the extent of our reserves.

"In 1982 living conditions for about 550,000 people were improved. Step by step, this important social question will be solved by 1990." "The real incomes of working people rose further. Social security, which is so characteristic of life in our country, is being guaranteed and expanded," Erich Honecker continued. "As in previous years, all children had access to a high standard of education and everyone is assured of a profession and a job. Families, especially children and working mothers, were able to rely on extensive social support. Our party is adhering consistently to its policy of guaranteeing and progressively raising the material and cultural standard of living. This is an incentive for good work. Never before has responsibility for peace so deeply influenced the will of millions of people to achieve. Our people feel very clearly that the overall strengthening of the GDR, which lies on the border between the two social and alliance systems, exercised a stabilizing influence on the safeguarding of peace."

Erich Honecker stressed that 1983 will also be a year of high demands and that the planned growth of national income is 4.2 percent.

"Thus we are continuing the economic growth which our republic needs in order to continue to meet its domestic and foreign trade tasks reliably. Here economic and social policy will continue to form a firm base," Erich Honecker said. "The net money incomes of the population and retail trade turnover are set to rise by 3 percent, while the prices of basic goods, rents and service charges will remain stable."

The capitalist countries have long been in the grip of the worst crisis since the 1930's. For 1983, too, the predictions are gloomy. In the developed capitalist industrial countries the number of unemployed already exceeds 30 million, Erich Honecker said. "The crisis symptoms in the capitalist world make their differences with socialist reality stand out even more clearly.

"We solve development problems in the interests of the people, and therefore the party and government can rely on high personal responsibility and mutual assistance and socialist communal work, particularly when faced with difficult talks. Thus economic progress is guaranteed and social security consolidated and expanded."

Erich Honecker said that among the decisive conditions for further steady progress is scientific-technical and economic cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, and he noted that the integration of the GDR and USSR economies is well advanced. From 1951 to 1955, trade between the two countries amounted to 17.3 billion marks, from 1966 to 1970 it reached 66 billion; from 1976 to 1980 177 billion; and for 1981 to 1985 it is expected to reach over 270 billion marks. "This scale of trade between our two countries is not equalled elsewhere in the world."

"An increasingly solid basis for trade is being created through a firmly agreed division of labor and cooperation in science and production." This is why joint tasks in such promising areas as microelectronics, robot technology, mechanical engineering and chemistry recently were the focus of the work of the GDR-USSR joint government commission. In addition, there is the cooperation in the manufacture of consumer goods and, above all, in the implementation of the Soviet Food Program. It is especially noteworthy that it has already been possible to start on coordination for the 5-year plan after 1985.

"This cooperation is of great mutual benefit for our peoples. It also strengthens our positions in the other world markets," Erich Honecker said. "We are far from reducing our trade relations with Western countries, because we assess their value on the basis of mutual advantage for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems very highly. However, the imperialist trade war is an additional reason for purposefully deepening our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. This renders the boycott measures by monopoly capitalism futile, strengthens the economic impregnability of the GDR and heightens the security of future plans."

In 1982 the GDR's foreign policy activities centered on doing everything possible to ward off the danger of a nuclear inferno and achieve a lasting guarantee of peace. Once again, coordinated and joint action by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty States proved to be an important and constructive factor in this regard. The Soviet standpoint on the peace question has the full approval of the GDR.

"The goal is to relax a world situation which has been aggravated by imperialism and bring the problem of disarmament -- above all in the nuclear sphere -- closer to a solution," Erich Honecker stressed. "It is axiomatic that this can only occur with a promise of success in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Nuclear weapons are unsuitable for 'continuing policy with other means.' In a nuclear war no one has anything to gain, but mankind has everything to lose. Therefore, there is no more important task than that of preventing such a catastrophe." A state must be reached where international disputes are settled not by wars but by negotiations.

Erich Honecker said that the most aggressive circles of the United States have left no doubt that they continue to rely on confrontation and the arms drive. It is not only necessary but possible to frustrate the imperialist concept of confrontation. "The growing strength and international influence of the Soviet Union and the socialist community are of decisive importance for this. It is of great importance that the peace movement, nothwithstanding all ideological and religious differences, is increasingly opposing NATO's arms drive and war preparations."

"Facts show that the most aggressive circles of imperialsim are entertaining false hopes when they believe that mankind will allow itself to be led submissively to the slaughter of a nuclear war for their expansionist and hegemonistic aims," Erich Honecker continued.

"The GDR's peace policy expresses the interests and the will of our entire people. It strives for detente and cooperation instead of confrontation, and disarmament instead of new rounds of the arms race. Europe, which in two world wars took a high tool of more than 60 million dead, must never again become an arena for wars, particularly a Euroshima. Rather, it should become a continent of stable peace. On the basis of the responsibility which the GDR also bears for this, we act and go together with the forces in other countries who want peace, irrespective of everything that might otherwise separate us." In this, the GDR youth in particular are loyal and reliable comrades in arms.

The date of 30 January 1983 will be an occasion to recall that 50 years earlier the Weimar Republic collapsed with the establishment of the fascist dictatorship. The victory of the Soviet Union finally brought a well-deserved and ignominious end to fascism.

"There is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. This is a fundamental feeling of our era. The paramount interest of all peoples is to safeguard peace," Erich Honecker stated. This also determines the GDR's policy with regard to shaping relations between the GDR and the FRG.

"Our starting point is that both German states are duty-bound to a special degree to make a constructive contribution toward peace and security. Appropriate relations of good-neighborliness between the GDR and the FRG will help transform Europe from a continent of tensions and wars into an era of peaceful cooperation that will profit all those involved. Therefore, we regard it as highly positive that Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the Federal Government which he heads have repeatedly stressed the continuity of policy for the benefit of peace and good-neighbourly relations.

As is known, at my Moscow meeting with Federal President Karl Carstens, the intention of both states to continue and further develop their relations in accordance with the basic treaty was also stated."

"It is important that Bonn's policy, taking the existing treaties as its starting point, helps to counter any aggravation of the international situation and to keep relations with the GDR free from all that which hampers progress in these relations," Erich Honecker said. "Illusions about a greater Germany are of not the slightest use. They have already often led to disaster. This applies equally to the fiction of the continued existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders and to the rehatched concept of the 'existence of two states in Germany'. One must stick to the realities as laid out in the European system of treaties. The GDR and the FRG are two independent, sovereign states with different social systems which belong to different alliances. There is no way round this. Only by taking these facts into account can progress be reached in relations between the GDR and the FRG.

"In 1983 NATO intends to implement its Brussels decision on the deployment of new American nuclear weapons. It is intended to transform the FRG in particular into a nuclear launching pad for Washington, which also means that it is exposed to a devastating counter strike."

"Really, no one can be uncertain about the far-reaching consequences for the future of detente that will result from the implementation of this decision," Erich Honecker stressed. "That these weapons should not be deployed is the forceful demand of all those who support peace and a secure future for Europe, because the prospect of a nuclear war is not acceptable."

In 1983, decisions of far-reaching consequence will be taken, Erich Honecker continued. In the GDR, this year has a special significance: It will be Karl Marx Year. The colossal work of the founder of scientific socialism is more alive in today's world than ever. The working people of the GDR rightly assumed "that they honor Karl Marx best through further all-round strengthening of our socialist state of workers and peasants. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR is fulfilling its international task as a stable cornerstone of socialism and of peace in Europe."

NEW YEAR GREETINGS MESSAGE TO FOREIGN LEADERS

LD012228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have exchanged the most cordial greetings and best wishes for 1983. Erich Honecker also exchanged New Year greetings with the general secretaries or first secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties and the heads of state of the other socialist countries, as well as with the leaders of other states and international organizations. He also exchanged New Year greetings with leaders of communist and workers parties, other friendly foreign parties and national liberation movements.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, exchanged warm greetings and wishes with Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Willi Stoph also exchanged New Year greetings with the chairmen of the councils of ministers of the other socialist states and with heads of government of many other states.

Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, exchanged New Year wishes with the presiding officers of many parliaments.

CDU CHAIRMAN GOETTING REVIEWS WORK IN 1982

DW301247 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Reporter (Marlies Grahle) interview with Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Goetting, what are the results of your party's work in the outgoing year of 1982?

[Answer] For us, the Christian Democrats, 1982 above all was the year of our 15th party congress. We had prepared it with a large number of good deeds that benefited society as a whole. The party confirmed that as the alliance partners of the working class and its party -- the leading force in our country -- we want to contribute with new performances in all fields toward further shaping our evolved socialist society. We want to continue this way and in a new quality the creative and independent contribution to the peace policy of our state for the well-being of its citizens which was so highly valued by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in his greetings message to our party.

Outstanding work has been performed by our members in 1982 at their places of work and in their social activities for the all-round strengthening of our socialist fatherland. In all our party units the decisions made by the party congress have triggered new activities for the well-being of the people and for the safeguarding of peace. This certainly can be seen as the most visible result of our political-ideological work this year. We thereby at the same time promote the joint efforts of all social forces toward the further strengthening of our people's political and moral unity.
The citizens of the GDR will observe the year 1983 as Karl Marx Year. This is an obligation for enhanced efforts in all social fields so as to fulfill and overfulfill the economic plan targets. At their enterprises and cooperatives our members have participated actively and responsibly in mapping out the competition program. They are aware that outstanding results in production and in all other spheres determine not only the opportunities of our social policy, but also the weight of our socialist state in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world. It is this realization that will determine the actions of our friends if the implementation of the plan tasks is at stake. A priority concern in the awareness-shaping work of our party units and executive boards is to assist them politically in this, to make them realize the social import of their daily work and at the same time induce them to increase performance readiness.

At present the CDU's local groups are preparing for their annual plenary meeting, which is to open early in February. Our members will hold consultations and make decisions there on how they can contribute most effectively toward solving the territorial tasks that are to be tackled next year in the cities and rural districts by all forces of the National Front.

By demonstrating their close alliance with our socialist state our members at the same time honor Otto Nuschke, our former party chairman of many years, on his 100th birth anniversary on 23 February next year. Additional tasks arise in connection with honoring of Martin Luther, for which our republic is preparing on the 500th birth anniversary of the reformer.

Our most important civic and Christian duty in this tense international situation naturally is the work for peace which our republic is defending side by side with the Soviet Union as an unseparable member of the socialist community of states.

By living up to our responsibility in our country's unified peace movement we also support in the best possible way the struggle of those untold Christians on all continents who, together with all other peace forces, stand up actively for saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS ADDRESS LETTERS TO HONECKER

DW310830 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 30 Dec 82

[From the "Aktuelle Kamera" newscast]

[Text] Land Bishop Dr Hempel has written a letter to the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker. In this letter chairman of the Conference of the Federation of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR expressed thanks for the congratulations he received on the beginning of his new service. The bishop added that he is aware of the need to advocate the further development of constructive relations between the state and the church in the GDR.

Bishop Hempel referred to the dialogue between Erich Honecker and the executive board of the conference of the Evangelical church leaderships on 6 March 1978. He wrote: A consistent advance along this road, with the objective of implementing these endeavors on all levels, will benefit the people for whom we jointly bear responsibility.

Bishop Hempel addressed New Year greetings to Erich Honecker and expressed the hope that the chairman of the State Council will be endowed with strength and wisdom for the management of his broad scope of service.

Bishop Heinrich Theissing, the apostolic administrator in Schwerin, in a letter of gratitude to Erich Honecker, has declared that in his capacity as a bishop of the Catholic Church he will continue to work to build constructive relations between the state and the church, especially the common goals of furthering the life and happiness of the people, upholding their basic personal rights and preserving peace in all fields and on all levels. May the new year 1983, Bishop Theissing wrote, expire as a year of peace -- of peace for the world, for our country and for all people for whom responsibility has been vested in us.

In a letter of greetings to Erich Honecker on the occasion of the turn of the year; the president of the Federation of Jewish Communities in the GDR (Helmut Aris), has written that in 1983 the citizens of Jewish creed will continue to regard as their supreme goal the preservation of peace on earth. They will work toward this end so that all people may live in calm and happiness. (Helmut Aris) wished the chairman of the State Council working strength in his lofty office for the benefit of our GDR in the new year.

VIETNAMESE, KAMPUCHEAN YOUTH TRAINING IN GDR

AU301320 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Oschersleben (ADN) -- At present, 50 young people from Vietnam and Kampuchea are being trained as agricultural machine fitters in the Oschersleben Kreis enterprise for agricultural engineering. After theoretical and polytechnical basic training they are instructed in specialized teaching facilities on various methods of metal processing as well as the repair of hydraulic structural components and engines. The foreign apprentices receive their practical training in the workshops of the enterprise. Together with the FDJ members, they compete for high achievements in the youth projects of the Kreis enterprise -- the repair of harvesting aggregates of beet harvesters.

Specialists for young national states have been trained in Oschersleben for 10 years. Here 200 young people from Asia and Africa have acquired their certificates of proficiency.

BRIEFS

GDR-ROMANIA HEALTH AGREEMENT -- A plan for cooperation in the field of health and medical science for 1983-85 was signed in Berlin between the GDR and Romania. The agreement will expand the opportunity for relations between research institutes and specialists in the interest of even more effective medical care of the populations of the two states. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 29 Dec 82 LD]

LAZAR ADDRESSES USSR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD301930 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Report on a speech by Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and member of the MSZMP Politburo, at the Vig Theater in Budapest on 29 December 1982 on the occasion of a festive commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR]

[Text] Budapest, December 29 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar appreciated the importance of the Soviet Union, which has fundamentally changed the world, and the economic development and socio-political changes that have taken place during the past six decades within the country.

"The current international situation is tense and fraught with danger. Extreme imperialist circles are increasing the arms race and aim at gaining military superiority. They stick to the absurd conception that the so-called limited nuclear war will not end in the perdition of mankind. They violate the principles of peaceful co-existence, interfere in other countries' and nations' internal affairs. They unleash local conflicts and wars. They spare no efforts to hinder East-West economic, commercial and financial relations," said Gyorgy Lazar.

"These efforts, similar to those during the years of the Cold War, which we have bad memories of, are doomed to failure. The Soviet Union and the community of the socialist countries united with the supporters of peace and progress have enough power to stop the people possessed with the idea of war implementing their mad plans. More and more people are firmly protesting against the arms race and want to decrease the danger of war. The number of sober politicians and public personalities who wish to settle debated issues by political means instead of violence, through negotiations, who take a stand for the safeguarding of the achievements of detente, is also on the increase in capitalist countries, even in the United States.

"The countries of the Warsaw Treaty have expressed readiness to cooperate with all countries in the interest of the strengthening of international peace and security, as proved by the initial proposals issued recently by our countries. The resolution, officially announced at the U.N. General Assembly, that the Soviet Union will not use nuclear weapons first, is of outstanding importance," said Gyorgy Lazar.

"On behalf of our party, government and people, I repeat that we welcome the important peace proposals announced at the ceremony held on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Union, and we fully support the peace appeal of the Supreme Soviet and the Central Council of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, that calls parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples for joint action to avert the danger of war, to strengthen world peace and to assure the right to live.

"Readiness for further talks on the freezing of nuclear arms, mutual reduction and the consideration of the parties' security interest indicates the wish of the Soviet Union for peace. It proves that the alliance of socialist countries has always worked for a peaceful present and future.

"In order to carry out the will of our people, the foreign policy of our party and government focuses on the service of the cause of peace, security and social progress. It is therefore our duty and special national interest to strengthen and promote our alliance and the cooperation of the socialist countries. We make every effort to contribute to the peaceful and just settlement of international problems in this spirit. We sincerely wish a successful conclusion of the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. Together with our allies we are working for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and for an agreement on a conference on confidence building and disarmament in Europe," said the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

"The fact that the Soviet Union is the first real ally of Hungary and the two countries maintain fruitful cooperation on the basis of equal rights with the Soviet Union a reliable partner, is an irreplaceable source of the achievements reached in the course of the building of socialism. Our comprehensive political, economic, cultural and scientific cooperation extends over all walks of life. The comradely cooperation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, based on Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, is decisive in the continuous development of our friendship and alliance."

"Economic cooperation is extremely important in our extended and ever increasing relations. Hungarian-Soviet trade constitutes one-third of Hungary's foreign trade. The major part of raw materials and energy resources is imported from the Soviet Union, and the volume of goods produced under cooperation and specialization agreements is increasing year by year. Cooperation in agriculture is mutually advantageous.

"Hungarian-Soviet cultural cooperation is increasing, and new results have been achieved in technical-scientific cooperation. Friendship between individuals of both countries is increasing. And we are continuing to make efforts to promote Hungarian-Soviet relations.

"There are still some representatives of international imperialism, who have not learnt the lesson from the past and speculate that socialism will fail. Extreme militarist circles declare that this hope is based on the theory that the excessive increase in the arms race will force the Soviet Union and the socialist countries to renounce their targets. Some bourgeois theorists consider the current problems of the socialist countries, and draw the conclusion that the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution are out of touch with modern times, have lost their attraction and that their propelling power no longer exists. These are strange speculations, because today other nations are choosing to follow the way of socialist development, and capitalist countries have for years been in severe social and economic crises with unemployment reaching an unprecedented rate.

Only the socialist countries are capable of assuring their people a secure life and prospective. It has been proved that time has not passed over the lesson of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the October theories can answer the vital questions of our days, in the long term and for the whole of mankind. Society without exploitation, the establishment of relations between states on the basis of equal rights, the elimination war and racial discrimination are the objectives of the Great October, and there is an inexhaustible initiative for," said Gyorgy Lazar in conclusion.

LOSONCZI GREETS HUNGARIAN PEOPLE ON NEW YEAR

LD011840 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1105 GMT 1 Jan 83

[New Years greetings delivered by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, on 1 January -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed compatriots, dear comrades:

Another year has passed. Twelve months of problems and tribulations are behind us. We have had to work in a world burdened with crises and tensions, and amid circumstances that were more difficult than had been expected. During the year unfavorable changes forces us to bring in unforeseeable economic and financial measures in order to defend the country's solvency and maintain our social achievements. The value of our achievements, attained amid such difficult and complex circumstances, should not be underestimated.

Thanks to the diligence and creativity of our people, the balance of 1982 developed essentially in line with the set plans. We protected our most important social, political and economic achievements. Our industry developed, and our agriculture attained outstanding results. The balance of our foreign trade improved.

Our investments in the area of housing and communal projects expanded further. We achieved all of this in an international situation in which even countries more developed than ourselves could not find solutions to their economic problems.

Our achievements -- the stability of our country and its situation -- are also spoken of with respect beyond our borders. Permit me to convey the thanks of our party and government to our compatriots for standing their ground, for their diligent work under difficult circumstances and for their trust, which is the source and guarantee of our achievements.

Dear comrades, the 1983 economic plan prescribes a more modest quantitative growth than usual. As a result of the world economic decline, selling our products abroad is meeting with even greater obstacles. These changed circumstances are now forcing us to give priority to qualitative requirements, with a moderate rate of growth. This is not a smaller task but a greater one. After all, we must stand our ground in a rapidly changing world economy. Our economic regulators motivate us to work better. What is more, they even force us to work better. The first results of the measures to increase our competiveness have shown themselves in the fact that we have increasingly been able to meet the more demanding internal and external market requirements.

My dear friends, the achievements of our socialist society could not have been attained without the support of the various social classes, groups and human communities. We are working in socialist national unity to achieve our common goals. This is expressed in the mutual trust between the party, the government and the people, which not only assumes but requires creative debate. Our developing socialist democracy is enlivened by openness, a multiplicity of forms and frankness. This means both the expansion of rights and the acceptance of responsibility for the advancement of our shared concerns. Our socialist principles, and also our sense of justice, demand that a higher standard of work, more successful work, should receive the appropriate reward. At the same time, in the spirit of humanity, the strata of society living under the most difficult circumstances must be given increased care.

Dear comrades, the internal conditions of our peaceful work of construction are made more difficult by the tension which has developed in the international arena. Our foreign policy goal is to see that interstate relations become permeated by an atmosphere of detente. In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, we are endeavoring to maintain good relations and cooperation with every country and people on the basis of mutual advantage. We continue to struggle for the settlement of disputes between countries through negotiation and by peaceful means. We are doing everything possible to ensure that instead of a new round in the arms race there should be a freeze in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction, and then a reduction in armaments. We are convinced that the security of states can be guaranteed by a lower level of armaments.

Our struggle for peace and disarmament has gained an increasing number of supporters throughout the world. A world free of threats is our people's dearest wish and one of the conditions for their happiness. The increasingly tense world situation warns us that in the interests of the undisturbed continuation of our peaceful work we must further strengthen our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries. Our alliance and mutually advantageous cooperation have been the guarantee of our development thus far and will remain so in the future.

Our cooperation with the socialist countries best serves our national interests. We have a long-term interest in the development of our multifaceted relations with the developing countries. Our economic potential and our experiences gained in the building of the new society offer scope for fruitful cooperation. In line with the principles of peaceful coexistence, we are seeking good relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of mutual respect. Good relations between countries with different social systems, the bilateral advantages, can make a useful contribution to improving the present international atmosphere.

My dear compatriots, we are starting the new year under complex circumstances. We have confidence in the progressive forces of the world and in the possibility of preserving peace. I am profoundly convinced that if we can live in peace, our talented and diligent people will play their part with the same devotion as in earlier years in the advancement of our great national cause.

It is our increasingly rich self-knowledge and self-respect which makes me say that our people are ready for the trial of strength. We have overcome even more difficult tasks, unitedly seeking the right solution and pooling our strength. We are confident that our society understands the problems and accepts universal responsibility for their solution. It likewise accepts the responsibility for protecting our material and intellectual resources developed during the building of the socialist society, and, with the care of the good farmer, will make them bear further fruit for the benefit of the nation.

We are convinced that our socialist national unity, based on the common cause, mutual trust and the harmony of shared goals, will stand the trial of time despite worsening circumstances. We are not alone with our problems. We shall not be abandoned. We know that there are faithful allies and more and more good friends and correct partners standing by us. This helps our situation at home and in the world.

Permit me, on the first day of 1983, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and the government, to wish a successful and peaceful new year to my compatriots, every citizen of our homeland and to all our friends.

KADAR, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR WARSAW PACT TALKS

LD031044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] A party and government delegation, led by Janos Kadar, has left for Prague to participate in the session of the Political Consultative Body of the Waraw Pact member states. The members of the delegation are Premier Gyorgy Lazar; Peter Varkonyi, MSZMP Central Committee secretary; Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense; and Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs.

MIHALY KOROM COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

LD311100 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 31 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The editors of MAGYAR HIRLAP asked Mihaly Korom, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, for an interview on the topic of Hungary's internal political situation. We shall now quote some of the thoughts expressed by the politican on democracy:

It is occasionally said these days that, because of the increasingly complex situation, democracy should be narrowed. This is a mistaken view, precisely because the more difficult conditions justify even greater reliance by the leadership at every level on democratic forums and the standpoints developed there. Although some people feel that this makes the task of leadership more difficult, it will make the achievements more lasting. Cooperation brings success in implementation.

Jozsef Varga, deputy chief editor of MAGYAR HIRLAP, asked Mihaly Korom to speak on the topics of legality and public order as well. This what he said:

Hungary's sociopolitical situation is stable. This fact provides the basis for public order and safety. In our country there is no large-scale organized political opposition. No one is persecuted on political grounds. There are no political trials. This knowledge does not lead us to imagine that everyone agrees with us uniformly on every issue, however. We are aware that there are those who hold different views concerning the processes of socialist construction in our country. We consider this to be a part of democratic civil rights. Our historical experiences warn us, however, to differentiate between those who speak up for the cause of their homeland and nation and those whose intentions are not so honorable.

BRIEFS

NEW MAJOR GENERAL -- Budapest, December 29 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has appointed Colonel Gyorgy Keri major general. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 20 Dec 82 LD]

CSSR TRADE PROTOCOL -- Janos Vas and Ludovit Priecel, deputy ministers of foreign trade, signed a Hungarian-Czechoslovak barter trade protocol for 1983 on 30 December in Budapest. It calls for a 10-percent increase of trade between the two countries, totaling almost R1.4 billion. Next year, more than half the turnover will consist of vehicles, machinery and equipment, with the Hungarian partners delivering, in addition to traditional products, products intended to aid Czechoslovakia's infrastructural development program. Ludovit Priecel was received by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. They discussed the position of economic relations between the two countries. The Czechoslovak deputy minister returned home on 30 December. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec 82 p 21 AU]

MARTIAL LAW SUSPENSION BEGINS MIDNIGHT 30 DEC

LD301842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] On 19 December this year the Council of State adopted a significant resolution on the suspension of martial law, which was introduced for reasons of the safety of the state, with effect from 31 December 1982 throughout the Polish People's Republic.

A PAP journalist has learned that martial law will be suspended beginning midnight 30 December 1982.

And now a communique from the Ministry of Communications in connection with this decision.

Carrying out the decisions of the law of 18 December 1982 [word indistinct] legal regulations under the suspension of martial law, the minister of communications, in agreement with the minister of internal affairs, has instructed that restrictions in the area of telecommunications, radio communications and postal services previously in force be lifted as of 31 December 1982. This means the restoration of automatic international telephone and telex links; the operation of all telex stations in the possession of subscribers who have legal status at their request; the lifting of the obligation to check the identity of people when ordering telephone calls and sending telegrams at post and telecommunications offices; the restoration of the receiving of telegrams in all official languages and Esperanto; the restoration of the functioning of the network of mobile land radio communications throughout the country for units of the state administration and socialized economy on the basis of permits issued by the State Radio Inspectorate; the restoration of all postal services for the population and the national economy.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON 1983 TASKS

LD301928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpts] With the participation of deputy premiers, members of the Council of Ministers, heads of central offices, voivodas and voivodship plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee, a conference devoted to evaluating 1982 and defining the most important sociopolitical and economic tasks for next year has been held. The conference was chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Taking the floor on the first item on the agenda, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski pointed out the role of the political element of the government's work and of its departments.

A discussion followed Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski's speech. In the course of the deliberations Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski rose to speak.

Referring to 1982, which is drawing to its close, the premier stressed that there has been progress in all areas of political and socioeconomic life. Speaking of the envisaged activities of the political opponent, he stated that the authorities will be resolute in combating everything that is destructive and antisocialist. Wojciech Jaruzelski also stressed that the coming year, and the years after, should become a period for consolidating the strength of the socialist authorities, for regaining the greatest possible trust in and understanding for them among the working class and the public. In this context, the premier presented the main tasks for the state and economic administration during the first half of the coming year, and up to 1985.

Rakowski Addresses Session

LD310032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 30 Dec 82

["Excerpts" of speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at a conference on sociopolitical and economic tasks, held in Warsaw on 30 December -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade Premier, esteemed comrades, the sociopolitical situation during the year which in several dozen hours' time will belong to the past has been discussed on many occasions at sessions of the government presidium and the Council of Ministers. It has almost become law that each more serious occurrence in the sphere of sociopolitical life -- and there have been quite a few occurrences in this difficult year -- has been subjected to a careful analysis by the Council of Ministers. In accordance with the instruction of the chairman of the Council of Ministers a permanent system of training, which cannot be described in a way other than as a political one, which will embrace ministers, heads of central offices and deputy ministers, will be introduced as of January 1983. The appropriateness of the introduction of such a system has been dictated by the experiences of this year, particularly on the eve of 13 May and 31 August, in the first half of October and at the beginning of November.

The formulation of conclusions for our work in 1983 on the basis of an assessment of the present sociopolitical situation might be a fruitful activity only if we do not lose sight of the path which we have covered. The point from which the difficult march began toward the restoration to the country of conditions enabling us to emerge from the socioeconomic crisis as soon as possible started on 13 December. In this march we were tired wanderers. The government and its departments, voivodas, military commissars and a great army of the leaders of the economic life, in extremely difficult and often dramatic situations, surmounted obstacles which at first sight seemed insurmountable.

Martial law was introduced at the appropriate moment. The theses of the committee with the trade unions were published at the right time, theses which were arrogantly rejected by the leaders of the former Solidarity. Further decisions reducing the scope of the restrictions on the rights of citizens were taken at the right time. At the most suitable moment for us, following a Sejm law, all the trade unions were dissolved. Similarly, Lech Walesa's release from internment -- who at present is doing everything in his power for us to treat him as a partner -- also took place at the right time. We may state on the basis of first reactions of the public that both the notion of the suspension of martial law and the choice of the moment have to be seen as the right decisions. The manifestations of a calming of moods are evident. The signs of stabilization in public life are obvious. The arrest of economic regression is discerned today by everyone who is not blinded by hatred of us [word indistinct].

The return of confidence in Poland among the socialist countries is a fact. The Reaganite policy of sanctions and (?wild) campaigns against the authorities of People's Poland have not brought about any changes in our policy that could be viewed as concessions.

So let us repeat: We have cause to be satisfied, but under no circumstances have we any basis to rest content. A tough and dogged struggle for the shape of the system, for the preservation of the socialist contents of our system, continues to be waged and will be waged during the next few years in Poland. Not for one moment are we permitted to underestimate the opponent, to consider him defeated. This opponent is not one whose back has been broken, who will lie down in his coffin of his own accord, and who in his will asks us to give him a (?speedy) burial. The countries opposed to socialism constitute only a part of the international front of anticommunist forces, whose leaders consider that Poland remains a country in which one can begin the process of eroding the world -- and primarily the European -- socialist system.

While noting all our achievements during the year, a year which is now ending, we must also note the threats that exist today. They will also be present in our lives tomorrow, and maybe some of them will even be there the following day.

First, we ought not to expect the extreme elements of former Solidarity to lay down their arms. Quite the reverse: We ought to proceed from the assumption that they will continue to function, and not necessarily from the underground. We may and ought to reckon on the leaders of these forces -- including those who have left the internment centers -- wanting to exploit the opportunities for action that will arise the moment martial law is suspended. If even a few of them come into conflict with the law that is in force and come to trial then their place will doubtless be filled by others. We are not permitted to forget that the Solidarity extremists, to whom we also must add certain advisers of this organization stemming from circles among the intelligentsia, include rabid anticommunists, determined to make sacrifices. These are people with a profound hatred for us.

Second, the opponent, following the defeat he suffered in undertaking to struggle with us by means appropriate for the underground, will seek new (?and further) levels, which in his opinion are more effective. We have to reckon on the economy becoming such a level, and particularly the difficult conditions of everyday life. Many people are severely feeling the effects of the economic crisis, so there are reasons to be discontented; they can be exploited. Another level for the struggle may lie in the new trade unions. On the one hand, the extremists will boycott them, morally and maybe physically oppress those who wish to join them. On the other hand they may attempt to infiltrate them in order to give the new unions directions for action that match their ends.

Third, there can be no doubt that forces will continue to act in Poland, which, aided from abroad, will concentrate their activity among young workers, secondary school and student youth in particular, in order to sustain the Solidarity ethos, because of what in their opinion is the sole democratic force aiming at goals which are accepted, in their opinion, by the majority of Polish society. One of the main threats lies in self-satisfaction among the cadres, the danger of a reversion to the conviction that "we know better," that today on the basis of the indubitable successes that have been mentioned we may dispense with the daily verification of decisions taken (?with a sense of regret) or with larger social groups. Unfortunately, such attitudes do not just represent a theoretical threat. We encounter them in everyday praccice. In the correct and justified aspiration to create a strong state, authorities which consistently execute both rights and duties -- although in Poland people are eager to expatiate on rights and are less eager about duties -- we have to pay careful attention that in no area, and especially not in the productive area, the correct initiatives proposed by both the individual and the collective will be impeded. Basically every politician, every social activist, every manager ought to ask himself every day whether he has done everything in his power, everything that depends on him alone, to realize every initiative.

Respected comrades, every one of the threats presented above compels us to consider the actions that must be taken to reduce their effects or to eliminate them completely from our reality.

These actions should be considered not only on the scale of a single ministry, but on the scale of the government as a whole, for we bear joint responsibility for the effects of our policy. Without joint responsibility nothing (?can be achieved).

The existing threats -- and after all there are many more of these than I enumerated -- ought to become the subject of penetrating analysis at all levels of the central administration, as well as among the leading (?bodies) of every voivodship office. When carrying out such an analysis and forming conclusions it is necessary to [illegible] contract their (?infiltration) to persons who will use them later in the [illegible] us.

Presenting to you, esteemed comrades, an assessment of the sociopolitical situation on the threshold of the new year, an assessment which is certainly not exhaustive, I wish in these few sentences to depict what in my opinion is most important and what we ought to attain in the coming year -- to win the maximum support of the working class, if not the whole of it, then its main (?detachments), for the policy of the party and government, for the program formulated by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. This is the most important goal, since the attitude of the industrial working class determines the political climate in the country, as well as the behavior of other milieux, including the intelligentsia and the creative milieux.

The achievement of the above-mentioned support will in turn be decided not only by economic results, the everyday material situation of working people, but by the working class conviction that the government is consistently implementing a policy of social justice, and that workers' democracy is not an empty [words indistinct] (?slogan). To achieve this goal, we must ponder on even the smallest fragment of social policy, find forms for (?forecasting) the social and economic needs of the work forces at the great enterprises and build favorable conditions for the activity of the new trade unions and workers' self-management. It is necessary to consolidate the position of the unions and to treat them seriously, without any question of dominating them.

There is no doubt that it will be necessary to look at our total activity and at working class representatives of the authorities in a nonstereotyped way, free from traditional notions, from the opinions and methods [words indistinct] for many years. This is a task which I do not hesitate to define as a task of a historical dimension.

Jaruzelski Speaks

LD310038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] In the course of today's Warsaw conference devoted to evaluating the year's work and defining the most important sociopolitical and economic tasks for next year, Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski, rose to speak. Referring to the year 1982, he said:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] I think that today we have the right to say, at the end of this difficult year of 1982, that in all sectors of activity of the socialist state, progress has been made. What consolidated the bridgeheads of the confidence coming into being -- it is no accident that these are bridgeheads, for one cannot say anything else -- we have followed and are consistently, unchangingly, following the line as announced in mid-1980 and resolutely confirmed at the ninth congress.

The stability of this line is one of the fundamental factors of credibility, and we cannot and will not abandon this line. We will counteract all attempts which -- following the inevitable disintegration of the underground, the process of which is continuing -- aim at penetrating the legally existing organizations and milieux so as to create their own long-range bridgeheads for antisocialist activity. This struggle is perhaps a more difficult one than one against an opponent who comes out into the streets or who scribbles leaflets somewhere, the author of which is sooner or later unmasked. We will resolutely combat what is evidently evil, destructive, antisocialist. The year 1983, and doubtless the following years too -- but let this be as speedy as possible [words indistinct], means a campaign in which we ought finally to rout, render harmless, and reduce to insignificance the opponent; to rebuild our own forces, the forces of the socialist authorities, on a healthy basis, protected against new deformations and thus against crises. Finally, we must win in this campaign the broadest possible understanding, the confidence and backing of working people, in the community and, above all, among the working class. It is precisely this that still represents the chief task and key problem and a clear underscoring of the class character of the socialist state. [end recording]

The premier described against this background the main tasks for the state and economic administration for the first 6 months of next year and up to 1985. He said the following in conclusion:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] The difficult, but, at the same time, very significant and important process which took place in the past year is the work of millions of people, patriots who took upon themselves the effort to strengthen the socialist state, to defend it and, above all, to work for it.

However, without the most active, leading, responsible part of the community, the authorities, authorities at levels which make decisions, which bear most responsibility and for this reason have the greatest responsibility, this burden has falleh on them. But, at the same time, honor has fallen on them to make a contribution to saving socialism in Poland -- and more broadly and pointedly speaking, of saving Poland -- and to making a contribution to stabilization in Europe through their own resources in such a difficult situation. It is a matter which should give us, as I have already said, a sense of satisfaction, and, at the same time, a feeling that we can, that we are able, if we extricated ourselves from such an oppression, to go further if we continue to act consistently and sensibly. I think that we have fulfilled our duty, jointly, as well as we could. The point is for it to multiply into further achievements in the future. [end recording]

The speech by the premier, Army General Jaruzelski, completed the first, sociopolitical part of the conference. The second, economic, part was chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and started with Deputy Premier Zenon Komender's speech.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS, ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

LD302316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] A Council of State session was held today in Belweder. In accordance with the declarations contained in laws on trade unions and sociovocational farmers' organizations, the Council of State adopted regulations of procedure before social arbitration authorities. The above-mentioned laws envisage that if a dispute arises between a trade union and the administration, or between a farmers' organization and a body of the state administration, and the parties fail to reach an agreement in the conciliatory procedure, the dispute should be submitted before the social arbitration authorities at a relevant court. This decision is aimed at bringing about an agreement between the two parties in a manner defined in the regulations.

The Council of State examined a bill on social labor inspection. This will be another legal act conducive to trade unions' performing the role of spokesman for workers' interests and rights. The Council of State decided that the bill will be presented for broad social consulation and then submitted to the Sejm.

The Council of State ratified the friendship and cooperation agreement between the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Angola; the consular convention between the Polish People's Republic and the DPRK and a convention on the legal status, privileges and immunities of interstate economic organizations that are active in specific areas of cooperation.

The Council of State adopted resolutions on executive regulations for the law on employees of state offices concerning employees of the Chancellery of the Council of State, the Prosecutor's Office of the Polish People's Republic, the State Labor Inspectorate, and offices of publications and public events inspection.

The council appointed five members of the Collegium of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

BARCIKOWSKI PREVIEWS '83 MARTIAL LAW SUSPENSION

LD311410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 31 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] What can we expect in the coming 365 days of the new year? This question is answered in TRYBUNA LUDU by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

What will those days be like? The year just beginning, Kazimierz Barcikowski states, will definitely not be as good as we would all wish. But our view of the future is incomparably less anxious today, after all, than it was a year ago. There are some unknown factors which occurred when we entered the period of martial law and which are present now, too. Now they have a different and not so dramatic dimension.

There can be no question, Kazimierz Barcikowski says in TRYBUNA LUDU, that the emergence from the state of martial law is not a return to the situation as it was at any time. Nor is it a return to the earlier conceptions of what could be. The state of martial law is and will remain an important correction of our life. Its suspension, too, is not a simple curtailment of extraordinary legal restrictions: It is above all a test of social awareness, of the state's efficiency, and also of the maturity of the party and other prosocialist political forces in the country.

Kazimierz Barcikowski stresses that there can be no talk of so-called life on approval, for the attempts to build a movement of national rebirth, as well as to implement the economic reform, are not of a trial nature.

TRYBUNA LUDU's interviewee devotes much attention to party affairs. Openness of discussion is occuring at all levels, which Kazimierz Barcikowski illustrates from his experiences of meetings in his parent organization at the Warski shipyard in Szczecin. This is already a different party from what it was 2 years ago. Time has positively verified the arguments of the ninth congress. Today there is an alliance of the old and new generations. I am convinced that the party we want -- fighting, just, united, aware -- needs both of these; that it is in their meeting, in the implementation of the current tasks, that the party's chance for the future lies. In conclusion, Kazimierz Barcikowski states that what is needed above all is the natural, normal alliance of people of one idea and a common goal.

In the next part of the interview the secretary of the party's Central Committee touches on the issue of the divisions existing in society. To a certain extent they are a natural phenomenon: But there are also divisions over which one cannot build bridges. At a certain moment, we became a deeply split society. That split was aggravated by people who wanted to direct history backward, at all costs, even at the cost of civil war. This kind of split cannot be maintained, especially now when a unified, joint effort is possible. In this sense, let us as a party, as party people, be an example.

Kazimierz Barcikowski recognized that one of the most important tasks is to repair the economy, which is closely linked with the introduction of reform. The reform is accompanied by society's enormous, understandable impatience. Meanwhile economic processes require a definite period of time. We must all be aware of this. At present worker self-managements should push the reform.

Kazimierz Barcikowski goes on to talk about political struggle. We cannot expect total calm in the new year, because the political opponent exists and is waiting for every failure on the part of the authorities.

The suspension of martial law is objectively a factor defusing the political underground, because it makes it easier for many people who have strayed to return to the road of common sense. Today, on the threshold of the new year, Kazimierz Barcikowski continues, it is more important than ever to recall the words of Wojciech Jaruzelski that all striving for revenge is and must be foreign to our party. In this regard, too, we have the duty to set an example. In the final reckoning, the opponent's chances are decided not by his presence or cunning, but by the attitude of society, its circumspection, maturity, and ability to withstand false slogans, and to anticipate.

Full normalization of life in Poland is the lifting of martial law. This depends to a great extent on society's attitude. This is what the TRYBUNA LUDU interviewee replies, although it depends also on the actions of the authorities, which influence that attitude, and on their consistency, straightforwardness, and understanding for social needs and moods. The lifting of martial law must be worked out jointly by society and the authorities. And it probably can be, in my opinion, worked out in the year which is beginning.

In the final part of the interview, Kazimierz Barcikowski admits that he is an optimist. He states that the present crisis, probably the most profound possible, not only affects the economic sphere, but that it cannot last long because it is a state contradictory to human nature. When we overcome it, and it is not as profound as it was a year or even 6 months ago, we will also overcome other obstacles.

What, comrade, would you like to wish us in the new year? This is the last question from TRYBUNA LUDU journalist Anna Pawlowska. Various things. I have already revealed some of them in our conversaton; but probably above all, time -- a little more time, among other things, for calm thinking about the issues we have been talking about.

OFFICIAL PRESS OFFICE ISSUES REPORT ON 1982

LD302234 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 30 Dec 82

["Report on Government Work From December 13, 1981 to December 12, 1982 (abridged)"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Dec -- The Government Press Office prepared an extensive document presenting the government's attainments in the period from December 13, 1981 to December 12, 1982. The report, the summary of which is given below, is published in keeping with the principle, adopted by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, of informing the society about the state of implementation of tasks and obligations the government had undertaken.

The efforts to rally all patriotic Poles, irrespective of differences in their world outlooks and their activity before December 13, 1981, in the movement (?of national) agreement provided a political background to the government's activity. The Sejm (parliament) came out for national [words indistinct].

The 7th PUWP CC plenary session adopted a (?stand on this) question. Bodies of the state administration were put under an obligation to undertake initiatives of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] committees and to give a sympathetic consideration to their proposals. The PRON representatives took part in the debates of the government Presidium and in solving local problems. The interned were freed also on the PRON's motion.

The government-Episcopate dialogue promotes the shaping of the idea and practice of national agreement. The dialogue confirmed progress in cooperation despite differences of opinion on many issues. The prime minister met Poland's primate three times this year. These meetings resulted in adopting assumptions on the preparations for the pope's second visit to Poland, among others.

The government provides current information on solving problems stemming from the social accords signed in 1980.

Over the past 5 months, members of the Council of Ministers had the total of 457 talks and sessions in factories, institutions and higher schools.

The government closely followed discussion on the document on political assumptions of trade union movement, published by the Government Committee for Trade Unions on February 22, [words indistinct] 1982, the Sejm passed the trade union law. Till December 13, 1982, courts have received [words indistinct] applications for registration and 1,288 unions have been registered [words indistinct] under way on executive acts to the October 8 law on the farmers' socio-professional organizations.

Deeming the participation of workers in managing factories indispensible, the government specified the conditions for re-activating self-management bodies. Till November 30, out of the 6,504 enterprises entitled to set up self-management bodies, 3,324 factories filed applications for re-activating such organs. 2,709 positive decisions were issued.

The principles of public consultation are being implemented. A consultative economic council was set up as the government's advisory organ.

From December 13, 1981 to December 1, 1982, the prime minister submitted 29 government bills to the Sejm. The Sejm's increasing role as controller of the government is reflected in the growing number of deputies' questions and opinions of the Sejm committees.

An improvement in the citizens' personal safety and order in public places was ensured. It was possible to stave off crime growth. Economic offences, chiefly speculation, have been fought more effectively.

A vigorous activity was started to put an end to further degradation of Poland's position in the international forum. PUWP CC First Secretary and Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski held top level talks in Moscow, Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Sofia and Bucharest. They resulted in gaining support for the steps taken on December 13, 1981 and ensuring assistance for the Polish economy.

Political and trade contacts with developing countries have [word indistinct] in the forum of international organizations and conferences. Polish representatives opposed attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs made by some countries.

In March and October, the Polish Government and the Western private banks signed agreements on deferment and rescheduling of repayments due in 1982.

Poland has been taking actions favouring consolidation of international peace.

The Planning Commission prepared a draft for restructuring the economy till 1990.

A tangible effect of many ventures is the arresting, over the past four months, of the decline in the national production.

The government presented three variants of the national socio-economic plan for 1983-1985, supplemented with the [word indistinct] of strategic actions till 1990. The solving of problems of the economic life is accompanied by the reform of the national economy started this year.

The programme of re-orienting industrial production to better suit the needs of agriculture was continued. Improvement in the functioning of the food market is reflected in continuous availability of the basic foodstuffs covered with rationing and also in the rebuilding of stocks.

As for Poland's foreign trade contacts, a considerable shift occurred in favour of greater cooperation with socialist countries. Almost two thirds of the intermediate and raw materials imports come from the socialist countries, with Soviet deliveries accounting for 70 per cent of these imports. It was confirmed that Poland, despite restrictions imposed upon her, remains open to initiatives and ventures of cooperation with other countries, especially the developing ones.

In August, the Council of Ministers defined economic and financial incentives designed to stimulate the development of export production.

Operational programmes covered many important branches of the economy. Due to this, the production and supplies of, for instance, technical equipment for agriculture were increased.

In connection with the rise in the costs of living, the minimal wage was raised twice and it now amounts to 5,400 zlotys (including compensation). The current average wage (including compensation) amounts to about 14,000 zlotys in industry and rose 60 per cent during 1982. Wages were also raised in branches other than material production. The system of wages is now being set in order. The assumptions of this system were preliminarily examined and submitted to public control.

On December 14, the Sejm adopted the law on old-age pensions for employees and their families, which provides for a radical increase in old-age pensions granted in the past and the introduction of a mechanism of annual revaluation and pensions in step with the rising costs of living.

The government approved a draft for the development of the housing construction till 1990, (?changing) some principles of the housing policy.

Various forms of assistance were extended to persons building one-family houses. Assistance was also given to housing cooperatives.

The amended housing regulations and other legal acts serve to implement the widespread demand that one family must not have more than one flat.

The functioning of municipal services, heating and power plants and garbage collection and street cleaning in towns improved considerably. The critical situation in the municipal transport was overcome. This year, budget expenditures on health protection almost doubled.

On the government's initiatives, the Sejm adopted laws on the procedure with regard to minors, on preventing alcoholism, and on procedure against work shirkers.

In 1982, the level and the structure of prices was essentially changed. New supply prices have been in effect [words indistinct] January [words indistinct] retail prices since February. These prices better reflect production costs. Money compensation were introduced to partly offset the rise in the costs of living.

In January, the Sejm adopted a law on the teacher's charter. The re-organization of theatres in Poland started, with preparations undertaken for setting up the Theatre of the Republic -- a national theatre.

JABLONSKI'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS REVIEWS SITUATION

LD312042 Warsaw PAP in English 1443 GMT 31 Dec 82

["Henryk Jablonski's New Year Address" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 31 Dec -- It is an immemorial custom that on the threshold of the new year, we convey greetings to our relatives and acquaintances, express hopes and wishes for the future to bring us as much joy as possible and as least troubles as possible and to remove the trace of bad experiences of the past days. That is why when making the balance-sheet of the closing year, we pay special attention primarily to what will influence the shape of the coming tomorrow. This is so in every family, in every milieu and it must be so on the scale of the entire people and a state.

Does this mean that we consign to oblivion everything what we experienced? Of course not, Cypran Kamil Norwid was right when he said: "In order to map out the future road one must necessarily remember from where one left."

We must remember this so as not to return to what was bad, what was an obstacle and what we must overcome to be able to live with dignity in our common house. But everybody of us knows that continuous pondering over bitterness brings new bitterness, blackens the perspective and makes it difficult to choose the proper way of conduct.

This is an important and most topical problem for all of us, without an exception. Exactly today, we embark upon a new stage of the process of normalization of life in our national community.

Everybody of us asks himself a question: How long will the overcoming of the many-sided crisis in which we found ourselves last? What will be further course of getting out of this crisis?

There is only one answer and it must be repeated again and again even though it may sound extremely simple or even trivial: This depends on ourselves, on the entire society. We must all be aware of this truth, for the new year will not be an easy one and will call for patience, persistence, and mobilization of resources at our common disposal.

It would be dishonest on my part to unfold before you, my countrymen, a vision of an easy future, free from difficulties and worries. It will not be that way, unfortunately, and cannot be so. The crisis has been too deep, it has affected too many areas of life for us to extricate from it rapidly. This is made even more difficult by the complicated international situation, disturbances in the world economy and restrictions imposed on us by the United States and some NATO states.

There are no secrets on the matters most vital for the entire society. We inform about all the weaknesses of the country's economic situation without touch-ups and openly.

One could take a long time listing [illegible] difficulties and justified anxieties. All of us know well and talk about them often, in public and among friends, among workmates and in the family. It would amount to a thoughtlessness [illegible] any justification [illegible], despite this we have [illegible] optimism. For it is equally true that our capabilities are great, because [illegible] economic [illegible] and [illegible] ers has not been utilized fully as yet, for [illegible] of [illegible] ions of the [illegible] which has been consistently [illegible] ough [illegible] nature laws, [illegible] to produce the expected results.

Therefore, by common effort we can accomplish the work of socialist renewal, speed up getting out of the crisis and better solve urgent social problems. And that is why we need accord so much and that is why national rebirth is so necessary. "National" rebirth means also "state rebirth" because a state cannot exist without a nation and society. Without a state, a nation does not live a normal life, its economy and culture do not develop normally. We also know this too well from the painful lessons of history.

Can a state properly perform its organizational functions when a nation is internally split, when sharp divisions run across classes, milieux and even families and when fierce conflicts prevent accord even on the most fundamental questions that should remain beyond dispute?

This was exactly the case in Poland until not so long ago and we have not managed to fully overcome this situation yet. And that is the course of the first and the most important New Year's wish that I convey to all of us: Let us not conceal differences existing between us, but let us be aware that they cannot overstep the boundary beyond which anarchy lurks.

Let us restore splendour to the word "tolerance" of which our ancestors were so proud. Let us be able to respect other views than ours, but let us also remember that there are and there should be issues equally dear to us all if the term patriotism is not to be an empty sound, and that the consolidation of our state, guaranteeing sovereign existence to the nation, is our most sacred duty.

Let us bring ourselves to coordinate and to pool actions to regain such a political, economic and cultural position in the world so that all and sundry can have a right to justified national pride. Let yesterday's quarrels not obscure us the prospects for tomorrow that we must build ourselves.

With this hope for a better future let us turn especially cordially to Polish women. It is them, mothers and wives, who are the organizers of the families' cohesion. It is they who mean so much in the life of each one of us. It is them who must feel the troubles of crisis most acutely. Let us do all we can to make them smile more often with a smile we always wish to see.

Let us convey our heartfelt greetings to those whose toil has already produced the first signs of overcoming the economic crisis -- workers, technicians, engineers -- let them make ever better use of the mechanisms of the economic reform. Let them make their inalienable right to self-management, to the creation of independent, self-governing trade unions into a tool of improving the work of their factories and of the working and living conditions.

I am asking the miners, who set the example of selflessness and understanding for the needs of the country and society, to accept words of my deep respect. Let us always remember how difficult and dangerous is their work.

Let us wish the farmers that their efforts, worthy of universal support, result in crops securing a good diet to every Polish family.

Let us wish the scientists and artists, whose talents can flourish owing to conditions created by the entire society, that in their service to the nation they find the joy of creating new values enriching the treasury of national culture.

Let us address words of warm gratitude to soldiers of the People's Polish Army. Let the coming year bring them more peace and recognition for their greatly responsible work.

We wish the Polish youth to be able to exploit its historic chance by co-creating modern reality and to avoid our mistakes, multiply our achievements by drawing conclusions from our experience.

Elderly people, lonely people, families in a difficult material situation deserve particularly cordial words. Let the society's concern support the state welfare policy and surround them with increasingly profound welfare.

Let us convey wishes to all those who cannot spend this evening among their nearest and dearest, working for our benefit in industries operating round-the-clock, in transport and communications, at home and in far-away seas.

Let us not forget today about our fellow countrymen in foreign lands. Not only about those who show an understanding of the transformations taking place in Poland but also about those who -- subjected to the influence of hostile propaganda -- judge us unfairly. They, too, are our brothers. May they regain pride in the land of their ancestors in this coming year.

And, finally, let us look around again, bidding farewell to the old year. It has brought us many good and bad experiences, has shown it once again clearly where we have true friends in need. One more time we have not been disappointed at our alliances which are the foundation of Poland's position in Europe and the world, serving well the security and inviolability of our borders.

On this New Year's Eve night let us greet the peoples of the Soviet Union who celebrate the 60th anniversary of their statehood these days. Let us greet the peoples of other socialist countries. The passing year has strengthened our ties, deepened our unity and cooperation. Let us send greetings to fighters for peace and progress on all continents.

Let us wish ourselves and all people of goodwill all over the world that the next year bring a peaceful, hence noble, victory over the forces hostile to detente and to harmonious coexistence of states and nations.

Then, it would be easier for us to carry out the profound idea of the great poetess: "The future is toil. It is no godsend, nor any miracle, it is something we have to earn ourselves."

Let these words by Maria Konopnicka accompany us throughout 1983 and then Poland will become a country in which people look with hope and confidence to every coming day.

POLITICAL LIFE OF UNDERGROUND 'NETWORK' RECORDED

LD302230 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 30 Dec -- Polish radio today transmitted a "broadcast from Solidarnosc underground." According to the announcer the programme was based on tape-recorded talks and discussions held during the meetings of Solidarnosc conspirators and made available by the Internal Ministry, as the security forces record the political life of "the deeply clandestine" underground.

The first part of the 83-minute programme covered a talk between Zbigniew Bujak and a certain underground activist in a "deep secret" apartment in which he hides.

The tape-recorded conversation started with an assertion by Zbigniew Bujak that the programme proposed by the underground corresponded with the programme adopted by the Solidarity congress.

Answering a question from his interlocutor on the prospects of the underground in case the strike failed, Bujak said that what would follow was largely dependent on "certain actions which we will launch now. We should go in the direction of creating, already now, of some social institutions enjoying prestige which could continue their activity whatever the circumstances."

"This is what should remain of us even if we lose, if we are not here anymore."

He said that in case of a defeat "the final word from the group now in the underground should consist in turning to youth and conveying it the tasks, or the 'relay-baton', so that it could carry on the activity."

Next Bujak deplored the fact that the underground groups led by TKK (Temporary Coordinating Committee) were, as he put it, "very far removed" from pursuing political activity proper, understood as "the functioning of political parties of various orientations."

One conclusion which should be drawn from a strike that failed is, for instance, that two strong parties must be set up, one peasant and one worker. "It may be a revamped PSL (Polish Popular Party), a remodelled PPS (Polish Socialist Party), something of that sort." The parties should be illegal. [as received]

The next topic was an attempt to answer the question whether a failure of the general strike generates in some groups a determination involving a real threat of terrorism or "other forms of combat actions." According to Bujak, "such actions may simply become a fact" after a lost general strike. He also added that "it is hard to tell what would be the effectiveness of such activities and policy, but in Ireland they get along somehow."

Another subject concerned the state of preparedness in the Mazovian chapter of Solidarity for a general strike. Bujak opted for selecting several "strong points" of organization, with the first being "information and communications between regional chapters and between [word indistinct] of a chapter."

The programme took up again the subject of activity tactics, expressed in the statement that "this union should be more union-like in the situation." We do not have to strike, people are already tired, it was said, but we can base our activity on getting people organized, creating -- as it was termed -- "clandestine factory commissions" which would negotiate with the management, etc.

They pointed self-critically to the lack of a typically union activity in Solidarnosc during the previous period: "We did not do it at all," said one of the discussants. "I understand why, we simply were occupied with other problems."

In the heat of the discussion several less optimistic voices could be heard: "How many we are? Actually, the authorities could lock us up without much repercussions..."

It was pointed out that if the people who hold the helm of what they called "the underground network" would stop moving freely about, then this "network" would cease to operate and its reconstruction -- even on a smaller scale -- would be very difficult.

The sides and opinions about the possibilities and conditions of coming out of the underground were divided.

One of the speakers said that "people must be told the basic things. To come out of the underground means above all to expose not those people who conducted the activity but those who were not hiding themselves who were moving about normally.

Another speaker asked straight: "In what way do you want to expose youself?" And heard in reply that what "will be exposed will be people and not activity, no equipment, no apartment, nothing."

A tape-recorded meeting between Bogdan Lis and Gdansk underground activists makes another part of the programme. During the meeting Bogdan Lis discussed the statements issued by the Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK).

The speaker said "TKK assumed that in the present situation there is no chance to reactivate the union, even in the perspective of several months."

Lis added that "what can exist at the moment is only a marriage contract that is something like a ceasefire which absolutely does not mean that the struggle for Solidarnosc should be abandoned."

Next Bogdan Lis pointed to the need to change the tactics since "demonstrations and strikes, though are not obsolete, yet they are not the things that people can easily decide on...at present, there is no social acceptance for actions of this type. And therefore a different activity is necessary (...) First of all we have changed the stand on the issue of agreement with the authorities -- that a ceasefire can be declared."

Reviewing a statement on Solidarnosc emigre activity, Bogdan Lis said that "it was necessary because people who decide to emigrate thought that the committees are organized for them first and foremost to help them financially, arrange jobs, etc. They try to exploit their mandates which they have received at home."

"Me and Bujak were chiefly clashing," admitted Lis. He referred to another [words indistinct] he described final -- but not adopted yet -- version of the programme envisaging the dissolution of TKK.

That prompted a remark from another speaker who said that "the exposure of the structures, the dissolution means the end of Solidarnosc. In fact, it is a surrender. We'll be really pushed away to a margin. A conspiracy measured by years is, anyway, a prospect of little attraction."

As if in support for these opinions there came another statement in the style of the underground, describing it as mythomaniac. "Slowly, the underground was moving to the sidelines...until the defeat on November 10."

According to another discussant, the day of November 10 showed unequivocally a certain fiction of the underground.

A peculiar recapitulation of the tape-recorded meeting made the closing statement by Bogdan Lis who acknowledged even if the TKK team had been made up of people with iron characters and big political brains, they also would not manage today to bring about a situation in which the Solidarnosc union would be revived." [sentence as received]

Commentary

An integral part of today's broadcast were reflections presented right after it by guests invited to the studio, including sociologist professor [name indistinct] Doktor and newsmen: Jerzy Bielecki, Jerzy Malczynski and Marek Lewicki.

In the first place, they pointed to the fact that the number of 200 people active underground which has been mentioned in the recordings probably refers to those activists who simply make their living on this "job", because they work employed in peculiar "full-time posts".

They went on to say that on the one side there is many-million-strong nation and on the other -- few groups of people who admit themselves that they actually are "on the margin" of social life [words indistinct] is not difficult to understand a wistful note recurrent in many statements that slogans advanced by "Solidarnosc intellectuals" will not appeal to workers today [words indistinct]. Unfortunately, the trade union work had not been the object of the activities in the [words indistinct] this is an acknowledgement of one's failure.

The participants in the discussion pointed out that Zbigniew Bujak's statement is telling reflection of the attitude held by leading underground activists. While practically not believing in the success of the announced strike, a disbelief which he expressed in his statements, he nevertheless affixed his signature to leaflets and other calls for demonstrations and riots.

The overwhelming majority of the Polish society grown from totally different national traditions have spurned his vision of terror and comparisons with Ireland. For Bujak, any tool is good in the struggle aganst the political system, even the creation of anti-socialist groups which he called illegal parties. No one needs to be persuaded how unrealistically obsessive those wishes are today.

One can easily notice a division among underground leaders into those who "go for truce" and those intransigent ones. [Words indistinct] well-known from the past, is evident from every cited statement by Bogdan Lis.

Opinions voiced on tape recordings were concluded with a statement that what had been presented was not a "broadcast from underground" but rather a programme on how the underground was going through its death throes.

'Incoherent Concepts'

LD311038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Excerpt] World press agencies have carefully noted the broadcasting by Polish radio yesterday evening of a program entitled "A Broadcast From the Solidarity Underground.' This program, as is known, comprised tape recordings of statements by leaders of the so-called underground Solidarity, including Zbigniew Bujak and Bogdan Lis. Foreign journalists stressed their [words indistinct] (?thanks to) this special kind of documentation. The listerner was able to realize how incoherent the concepts are of not only the above-mentioned activists in the Solidarity underground, but of the so-called interim coordinating commission in general.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON 'HARMFUL' WALESA 'INTERVIEW'

LD301502 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 30 Dec -- The government paper RZECZPOSPOLITA today returned to the Lech Walesa's controversial interview for the West German BUNTE magazine [DIE BUNTE ILLUSTIERTE] in which the former Solidarnosc leader praised (West) German aid for Poland, likened the suffering of Poles during World War Two to the plight of Germans and deplored the division of Germany.

Admitting that conflicting claims have been made since about the authenticity or otherwise of the interview -- by Walesa himself, Father Jankowski and BUNTE editors -- RZECZPOSPOLITA remarked that "there is no smoke without a fire". "This is not the first time that people with excessive ambitions have been playing with political fire. It is hard to say whether it was political naivete or deliberate action this time. Whichever it was, it was harmful," the paper said.

FORMER POZNAN SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS ARRESTED

LD301932 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The security service of the Poznan Voivodship militia headquarters has detained (Janusz Palubicki), an art historian and secretary of the presidium of the former Poznan Solidarity regional board, who had been in hiding since July of this year. Until 9 March of this year, (Janusz Palubicki) was in internment but was released because of the state of his health. After his release he organized the so-called provisional regional board of Wielkopolska Solidarity, which he led until the moment of his detention. He was also a member of the so-called Solidarity provisional coordinating commission. Documents confirming his hostile activities -- among other things, coded documents concerning the activity of the underground structures -- were found at his hiding place.

Dr (Krystyna Laskowicz), former deputy chairwoman of the Solidarity works commission at Poznan University, was detained along with (Janusz Palubicki). She was released from internment on 4 March. She also took part in illegal activities.

Investigations are in progress.

SOLIDARITY LEADER SURRENDERS, RELEASED

LD311822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Tadeusz Kowalczyk, former chairman of the voivodship founding committee of NSZZ Solidarity of private farmers, gave himself up at the Kielce Voivodship militia headquarters. Tadeusz Kowalczyk had been in hiding since 13 December last year. After submitting explanations he was released.

TRIBUNA: CHURCH CHANGES TACTICS BUT NOT GOALS

AU291357 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 51 of 22 Dec 82 pp 8, p

[Karel Horak article: "The Process of Consolidation in the Polish People's Republic Continues"]

[Excerpt] It is generally known that the antisocialist forces in Poland never could have influenced the minds of the working people to such a great extent had they not had the support of the Catholic Church. From the very beginning, Pope John Paul II and the representatives of the church in the Polish People's Republic supported the former "Solidarity" and its objectives. Only the tactics which they were recommending differed. Also after the imposition of the state of emergency the church hierarchy took the side of those who demanded that it be lifted and the conditions that existed prior to 13 December 1981 be restored. Catholic churches were becoming assembly places of demonstrators and resounded with prayers for "Solidarity's" restoration, for the release of internees and so forth. Not by coincidence -- as the DPA news agency reported -- during a mass on Monday 13 December 1982 in Warsaw's St Cross Church, a church overflowing with people, a priest prayed for the fatherland, for a real end to the "woeful state of emergency," for persons innocently imprisoned (that is, for those who were sentenced in accordance with valid laws -- the author) and so forth. Many statements made by the pope and the representatives of the Polish church also attest that the church expected that the government and the PZPR would not be able to ensure the normalization of the situation and that the church, as a sort of mediator, would continue profiting from the ensuing crisis.

In recent weeks, the positions of some of its representatives look as if they have changed, and Primate Glemp expressed his opposition to a statewide strike which the illegal underground called for 10 November (for which it was criticized by many priests and even by the bourgeois press). This is the consequence not of changed objectives, but of a realistic assessment of the situation, of recognizing that the normalization in the Polish People's Republic has gone so far that it is no longer possible to fight socialism with methods pressed for by the illegal underground. Even the church has changed its tactics. This arises from the communique of the Polish bishop's conference, held on 1-2 December, from which it stems that the church is giving up its role of mediator in domestic policy (which it usurped -- it supported, in fact, the activity of the former "Solidarity") and returning to its traditional role as the guardian of the nation's moral and spiritual values. The changed course does not mean changed objectives. And the objective of the church is not building socialism in the Polish People's Republic. Therefore one can assume that the church will continue -- precisely through asserting its moral and spiritual values, that is, by spreading the church ideology -- striving for an increased influence over the working people, for clericalizing life and deepening its influence in society and in some organizations. The coming days and weeks will show whether the changed tactics will lead to the clergy's desisting from openly engaging in antistate and antisocialist activity in which -- according to the 38th issue of the Polish weekly ARGUMENTY -- no longer hundreds (like the forties and fifties), but thousands of clergymen are engaged.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI EDITORIAL ON 1983 TASKS

LD311534 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 31 Dec 82

["New Tasks in the New Year" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 31 Dec -- In a front-page editorial headlined as above, the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today that Poland was now past the gravest dangers, has found the right course of further march which passed the test of life, but the conditions for the march in the coming year will not be easy.

"The ideological opponent, although weakened by the hitherto course of events and less self-assured, has by no means given up hostile actions and is continuing on a continuation of struggle against the socialist state," the paper said.

"It would be irresponsible to ignore the fact that the opponent continues to exert a considerable influence on the consciousness of a sizeable sector of society, although the course of events on 10 November proved that this influence had considerably weakened and is further declining.

"The coming year will bring us a continuation of the political struggle, and not an easy one, against attempts made by the underground to sabotage the actions of the state authorities, against attempts to undermine discipline, and against undermining of Poland's alliances, which provide the (?best) guarantee of the country's external security," the daily stated.

"We will have to wage this political struggle while continuing the great task of 'mending the republic', implementing reforms both in the system of economic management and in the state administration," ZOLNIERZ went on.

"Our armed forces will remain in the front line of this struggle. Although the Marital Council of National Redemption will cease to be the administrator of martial law, in connection with its suspension, it remains the guarantor of a safe transition to the lifting of martial law. Military commissaries will remain in the key, most important sectors of state life, and their activities will be gradually limited only in step with progressing normalization. The securing of this normalization is our common task in the coming year."

"This task will not be realized under overly favourable external conditions," ZOLNIERZ observed..." We enter the new year as Washington is unleashing another round of the arms race...this forces the Warsaw Treaty member states to draw the necessary conclusions and will not create better conditions for our overcoming of domestic economic and political difficulties. We must also reckon with that the economic sanctions will continue to be applied against us for a period that is hard to estimate.

"Being aware of the toil and dangers that await us, we also have the sense of our strength and capabilities," the daily went on. "Also in (? toil) we can count on infallible assistance and cooperation of the fraternal countries of our socialist community.

"Thus we have trump cards owing to (? which we) feel by no means helpless in the face of difficulties awaiting us in the coming year, in the face of expected further brutal imperialist pressure, and fierce attacks from domestic ideological opponents.

"We do not belittle the obstacles and difficulties that the coming year will bring us, but we do not doubt that our nation will overcome them," ZOLNIERZ concluded.

GOVERNMENT ASKS BBC CORRESPONDENT TO LEAVE

LD312226 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2120 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] A BBC man in Warsaw has been told by Polish authorities to leave the country by the end of next week, the BBC said tonight.

Kevin Ruane -- described by the corporation as one of its most experienced foreign correspondents -- has also been refused renewal of his foreign correspondent credentials.

The more was made, said the BBC, after the broadcast of a Panorama Programme earlier this month, dealing with the introduction of martial law in Poland. Polish authorities complained about it. The complaint followed earlier criticism of Polish language radic broadcasts by BBC external services.

A BBC spokesman said no indication was given on how long the ban would continue. But a Foreign Ministry official had told the BBC that it would stay until "a concrete initiative to redress the propaganda damage to Poland" had been produced.

The BBC spokesman said that while Ruane was excluded, ability to report first-hand and in a reliable and balanced way would "inevitably be damaged."

He added: "It is a matter of the greatest regret that the Polish authorities have taken action against Kevin Ruane, who is one of the BBC's most experienced foreign correspondents and whose reporting from Poland is held in the highest regard."

U.S. 'WILL NOT SHOW UNDERSTANDING' TOWARD POLAND

LD301446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Wieslaw Rogowski commentary]

[Excerpts] I think that in the year 1983, in particular, the fruit of the work we will do together could greatly change the domestic situation. I do not, however, think that these changes will influence the U.S. Government's attitude toward us.

It is significant that President Reagan did not want to admit that the Polish authorities have adopted a number of measures of a conciliatory nature and have announced the lifting of martial law, which the Sejm has already approved. In fact, he regarded it as just a cosmetic gesture. Why? Because the Polish authorities do not follow his instructions and do not meet his expectations.

What would please President Reagan? To deserve his applause we would first have to change the sociopolitical system, to introduce political pluralism and a free play of forces, even if this were to lead to the victory of antisocialist trends and tear us away from the allied countries. We would obtain the support of Reagan's America only provided we reject all ties with our genuine allies, and choose the West as our partner, with all its consequences.

And what are these consequences? We should bear in mind the way history developed around Poland. The most important factor of the security of our homeland has never been and cannot be verbal guarantees from the West. We experienced the bitter proof of this in 1939, when we were abandoned in the face of the Hitlerite onslaught.

The most urgent problem of our homeland is in fact the durability and the political and military guarantee of our borders. The millions of Poles living in the western and northern borders of the country, who were born there and whose homes are there, cannot live in uncertainty and fear of the future.

Meanwhile, as early as on the 12th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the normalization of relations between Poland and the GDR, a questioning of its stipulations on the permanent recognition of our western border by West Germany began on the other side of the Elbe. Franz Jozef Strauss, the notorious reactionary and Pole-hater, though silent at the moment for tactical reasons, said publicly when he decided to run in the forthcoming federal elections for the Bundestag: You can be sure that I will remain as I am.

We cannot become allies of Mr Strauss. Thus we cannot submit to the expectations of the U.S. Administration. We must ourselves take care of our security. We must ourselves settle our domestic issues and choose our allies, as reality is unyielding. It exposes any illusions, including those that might be entertained by anyone who would expect Ronald Reagan's United States to show understanding, friendliness and genuine assistance to a socialist Poland, respecting its identity. I will remain as I am: These words by Strauss can and should be applied to Ronald Reagan.

No Change in U.S. Policy

LD312234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] As PAP's Washington correspondent writes, the events in our country and the decision to suspend martial law have put the administration of Ronald Reagan in a fairly troublesome situation. When it introduced economic sanctions against Poland it spoke of their temporary nature. At present, despite the changes taking place in our country, there is for the time being no question of a change in the U.S. policy. Justifying this stance by the United States, a State Department spokesman said that the changes taking place in Poland do not signify the fulfillment of the conditions set by Washington when it announced sanctions against Poland.

CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS POPE'S VISIT

LD311730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association -- live or recorded; time and place not given]

[Text] [Morawski] We began the year which is drawing to a close in an atmosphere of great tension and anxiety about the future.

At the end of this year one can safely say that it has been possible to overcome not all, but the most serious threats which arose to our nation and the state. This is why today, on the threshold of a new year, we can say that although there are many difficulties before us, although many issues will have to be settled, although the path is diffucult, we nevertheless look today into the future with more optimism.

[Question] What hopes and plans do you pin on the approaching year?

[Answer] I would like to say that 1983 will be a year in which we will have to use the opportunity that the suspension of martial law brings. It seems to me that a joint effort will be needed here on the part of the authorities, the community, and all social groups. As far as hope is concerned, what hopes I would pin on next year, I would like to point to something of particular significance to my mind, namely the restoration of the confidence of the community, the restoration of confidence between the authorities and the community, and the overcoming -- gradually, of course -- of the national split. At the same time, we hope, the coming year will bring the visit by the holy father, John Paul II, to our country, his second pilgrimage to Poland. We Catholics, Christians, pin great hopes on this event, which is to take place in June. I am convinced that this visit will contribute to our life both significant religious and moral values and, at the same time, an atmosphere of social calm, which is so important for us Poles.

[Question] What are the chances of carrying out these intentions and plans?

[Answer] I think that the achievement of these intentions, expectations for improvement and for coming out of the crisis, lies above all in a joint quest for optimum solutions which would shape the democratic and socialist quality of our social life, our public life, and would, at the same time, constantly safeguard us from the recurrence of negative phenomena that we have witnessed in the past 2 years. The greatest chance which I see here is the development and consolidation of the prestige of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth. It is, indeed, a great unrepeatable chance for Poles to shape our public life on the basis of the values and contents that the movement represents, so that the movement is a vehicle for the formation of the process of national rebirth and for a constructive dialogue between the authorities and the community.

NEW YEAR MARKED BY CEAUSESCU MESSAGES, GATHERINGS

Ceausescu Reception for Well-Wishers

AU301532 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other party-state leaders" this morning received the traditional New Year's well-wishes of some 2,000 children and youth throughout the country, who gathered in front of the party headquarters to wish a happy new year, much health and happiness to the most beloved son of our nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The party secretary general warmly replied to the wishes addressed to him and in turn extended greetings and wishes to our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, women, youth and all the people."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu then invited the children inside the Central Committee headquarters and gave them presents.

Ceausescu Address to Well-Wishers

AU301947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Report on "Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech Before the Representatives of the Youth of Romania" -- AGERPRES headline; on 30 December in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/12/1982 -- Thanking for the wishes conveyed to him on the new year by the representatives of the youth, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that Romania concluded the year 1982 with new successes in her economic and social development.

We start the new year with a long-term programme, drafted by the National Conference of the RCP, he said, showing that in 1983, as an outcome of the joint work of all working people, regardless of nationality, of the entire people, Romania will advance, at the faster pace, on to new peaks, will obtain better results in her socioeconomic development, in the rise of the people's welfare and the strengthening of her independence and sovereignty.

In the outgoing year, the president said, the international life was darkened by stormy clouds. And, indeed, the peoples understood they should rally their forces and work so as to dispell the clouds threatening with radioactive rain and storm: They understood it was in their power to prevent the advance to disaster. Owing to the powerful actions taken by the peoples -- in which the Romanian people joined with all its forces -- a certain improvement can be said to have been registered. The international life brightened up, though the clouds of atomic storm still loom large over the life of mankind. That is why we must do our utmost so as to dispell the death clouds in 1983, through the joint fight of the peoples everywhere, to ensure the triumph of wisdom and light, to safeguard mankind's life, freedom and peace.

On the eve of the new year and on the anniversary of 35 years since the proclamation of the republic in Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the women, the children and the youth, the whole Romanian people the wish to live an ever more bountiful life in freedom and independence, in welfare and happiness in the communist society, to live in peace.

Ceausescu Reception for Diplomats

AU301531 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received this afternoon at the State Council Palace the heads of diplomatic missions

and representatives of certain organizations accredited in our country, who presented congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic and on New Year's Eve. The reception was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Constantin Dascalescu; Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea; Gheorghe Radulescu; Petru Enache; Miu Dobrescu; Nicolae Giosan; Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Punga, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and other officials.

On behalf of heads of missions accredited in our country, Roger Eloy Soyaza Saavedra, ambassador of the Republic of Peru to Bucharest and dean of the diplomatic corps, congratulated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian people on the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic and on New Year's Eve. Thanking the ambassador for the greetings and wishes conveyed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The speech made by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania was followed with particular interest by the diplomats. The Romanian head of state then had a cordial talk with the heads of diplomatic missions presented at the reception. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other party-state leaders had a glass of champagne with the diplomats present.

Ceausescu Address to Diplomats

AU302010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Report on "President Nicolae Ceausescu's Address to the Members of the Diplomatic Corps" -- AGERPRES headline; on 30 December in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/12/1982 -- Thanking for the congratulations and wishes he was addressed by the members of the diplomatic corps on the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic and on the New Year's Eve, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the proclamation of the republic 35 years ago had been a momentum in the development of Romania, in the passage to building the new social system which ensured the rapid economic and social development of the country, the rise in the material and spiritual welfare of the people.

Certainly, he said, each people chooses the development way it considers best. The Romanian people chose the way of socialist construction and the results scored so far fully justify this choice. We consider that each nation is entitled to live a more dignified, free and independent life, to develop its production forces, science and culture in the conditions it thinks be most appropriate, taking into account its own interests. Starting precisely from this, we deem it necessary to do everything possible for a broad development of relations of collaboration on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and the threat of force, the observance of each people's right to free development.

The outgoing year and the anniversary of the republic in Romania brought the Romanian people new achievements despite the difficult economic and political conditions in the international life which were manifest in one form or another in our country as well.

I know that you attended the National Conference of the RCP, as invited guests and representatives of your states, of course, and therefore you are acquainted both with our concerns and the achievements we scored and with the difficulties we have encountered. But you also know how we work and what we have set ourselves to do to ensure the further socioeconomic development of our country, to raise the material and spiritual welfare of our people, consolidate our country's independence and sovereignty. That is why I will not insist upon these questions.

What I can tell you now is that we are firmly convinced that everything that we have set ourselves to achieve in the years to come rests with our people and we do have everything that we need, especially a wonderful people. That is why we are convinced that we will achieve -- in conditions of peace, of course -- everything that we intend to.

Unfortunately, 1982 was not up to the peoples' expectations. We expected this year to solve in better conditions a series of very complex questions of the international life. The course of events brought about even a certain mounting of tension, the world economic situation got worse for all peoples and particularly for the developing countries. Some conflicts intensified and grave military events took place in Lebanon with very serious consequences. We must add to all this the escalation of the arms race, the stockpiling of new armaments which heighten the danger of war, of a nuclear war included, which will lead, if not avoided, to tremendous disaster, to the destruction of civilization and the very life on our planet.

That is why we channeled out activity in the outgoing year, as we also stressed at the national conference, towards the resolution of the fundamental question of our days, that of preventing war, passing to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament above all, guaranteeing all peoples' peace, and peace all over the world. Nothing is today more important than to put an end to the arms race, to impose the passage to disarmament, to guarantee peace, independence and freedom to each people.

It is in this spirit that Romania worked and is determined to work in 1983 as well.

As you know, Romania's policy in the years of the republic was conducive to a powerful development of relations with all the states of the world, whatever their social system. And -- as I think of each one of you, who has been staying in Romania for several years, noted -- an ever greater number of representatives of the states with which Romania has diplomatic relations have come to this hall every year. And we are resolved to further work in this spirit and expand our relations and collaboration with all the states of the world, regardless of their social system.

We would like 1983 to ensure the Romanian people the attainment of its objectives of socioeconomic development. And we wish 1983 led [as received] to the improvement of the international climate and the lessening of world tension. We realize it well that the problems are complex and that all states, governments, heads of state and all peoples should make sustained efforts to surmount them. And we are convinced that there are ever more numerous people in the world who realistically judge life and facts, and realize that no other alternative exists to the way of tension and war than the policy of peace and respect for each nation's independence. Any other policy is detrimental to all peoples, even to those that think such a policy may benefit them.

Nobody can draw any advantage from the policy of arming and tension. This can but be detrimental to each nation, to each people, to the general cause of peace. That is why we wish 1983 led to the trimph of reason and understanding, and brought about a radical turn in the international life toward detente, paved the way to reaching agreements on a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, on the cessation of the arms race, a stop in military expenditure at the 1982 level and their gradual reduction. [sentence as received]

Having in view the large demonstrations for peace of all peoples, but particularly of the peoples in Europe which the Romanian people, as you know, joined with all its force, we are convinced that they will get wider scope and will make the governments and the heads of state take the peoples' will to live in peace into consideration, since they are entitled to it and since it is only in like circumstances that each people can concentrate its forces on economic and social development.

May 1983 lead to the soonest possible conclusion of the Madrid conference with the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament and the ensurance of the continuity of the Helsinki follow-up meetings.

Let us do our utmost for a stop in the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and for the withdrawal of the ones in place, for a united Europe, free of any nuclear missiles.

This year, as I have said, the economic situation, and especially the situation of the developing countries, has worsened. That is why we consider that we must act so that 1983 opens new prospect to the developing countries and stops the widening of the gaps between the rich and poor countries, realistic appropriate understanding be reached at the so-called North-South negotiation, that is the negotiations between the rich and the poor, the necessary means to assist the developing countries be found, and the new international economic order built. [sentence as received]

We are convinced that the developing countries must be more solid and united, rally their forces to negotiate with the rich countries with better results and to assist one another, to cooperate for their economic and social development. As far as we are concerned, we do not wish a confrontation between the rich and poor countries. We wish that results be scored during these negotiations and this depends first of all on the rich countries. We hope that the rich countries will understand that it is in their interest as well, in the interest of overcoming the economic crisis, of the development of the world economy included, that acceptable solutions be reached as regards the assistance of the developing countries and the establishment of a new international economic order.

We also wish that 1983 bring about the cessation of the military conflicts existing in various parts of the world and I would like to refer here only to the need for everything possible to be done for a solution and a comprehensive peace to be reached in the Middle East. We consider that most resolute action must be taken so that negotiations start and the Palestinian people's question be solved through the setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

As I have repeatedly said, this year there should be an independent Palestinian state while the existence of the Israeli State should be guaranteed. Relations of good neighbourliness should exist between them as well as relations of cooperation among all the states in that area. We consider that all the peoples should act, in one form or another, and contribute to the resolution of these questions, of all questions, by means of negotiations.

Given the complex international question we consider that the role of the United Nations Organization should enhance. We know that this organization is being criticized. It is true that the critical remarks come from two directions: from those who want the organization to have more power and be able to do more for a settlement of the questions in the interests of all peoples, of their independence; and from those who would like it to serve only certain interests and defend the interest of one group of countries or another. We consider that the UN should actually become an organization of the countries submitted to aggression and immixture in their internal affairs, an organization which should defend the right to independence, impose the observance of the principles of non-interference in domestic affairs. [sentence as received]

It is only in this way that the United Nations Organization will actually fulfil, in ever better conditions, its role in the international life -- of peace, of collaboration among all the nations of the world.

We attach great importance to the Non-Aligned Movement. We would like the meeting at the beginning of the 1983 to lead to the strengthening of the unity and collaboration among the non-aligned states, open new prospects to intensifying the struggle and enhancing the contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement to the settlement of international questions.

Next President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed once again that as far as he was concerned Romania would further act, as she had done so far, to broadly develop her relations with all the states of the world irrespective of social system. We will insist and do our utmost for the assertion of the principles of equality, respect for independence, non-interference in domestic affairs, as we are convinced that this meets the interests of all peoples, of the big ones included. We start from a well-known, humanistic principle, namely that a people that disregards the rights and freedoms of other peoples, that interferes in their affairs, that pursues to oppress another people cannot enjoy freedom and suffers. Therefore the observance of these principles means freedom for all nations, be they big or small. It is in this spirit that we want to develop the relations with your countries, with all the states of the world.

In conclusion President Nicolae Ceausescu said: We are convinced that next year, if we work together -- and I mean all the governments, all the states, all the peoples -- for peace, to overcome the economic crisis, to settle the questions by means of negotiations, we can change the course of events towards a new policy of detente and peace. May the new year mean important steps in this direction.

Nurturing this conviction and wish I wish all the states you represent, all the peoples, welfare, happiness and peace. I wish you success in the activity you carry on for developing the relations between our countries. I wish you a happy new year.

Ceausescu New Year Message

LD011536 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 31 Dec 82

["New-Year Message Addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Entire People, as Released by the Radio and Television Stations -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/12/1982 -- Dear comrades and friends,

Citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania [words indistinct] year 1982 with new, important successes in the economic and social development, in the improvement of the homeland's material and spiritual wealth. Under the difficult conditions created by the ever more marked crisis of the world economy and by certain shortcomings manifest in various fields of activity, the Romanian industry has kept developing. We have achieved outstanding results in enhancing the farm production, turning out 1,000 kgs cereals per inhabitant, [words indistinct] unswervingly the measures concerning self-management and self-supply, the improvement of the people's material and spiritual welfare. Yet, we need say it openly that at the conclusion of the second year of the present five-year plan period results are not satisfactory, that had action been taken more responsibly and more firmly we could have reaped better results.

At the national conference of the party we analysed extensively the stage attained in the socialist construction in Romania, the road traversed by our people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party towards the improvement of the standard of civilization of the homeland, towards enhancing the economic and political power, towards strengthening the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania.

At the end of the present year we celebrated the 35th anniversary of the republic's proclamation, that in fact marked the passage to the socialist revolution and construction in our homeland. The great achievements succeeded in our homeland in the years of socialist construction prove strongly the just character of the policy promoted by our party that applies in a creative manner the general truths to the concrete conditions in our country and are an expression of the creative power of the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, of our entire people, that as a master of its own destiny is building its own socialist and communist future in complete freedom.

Now, at the conclusion of this year of heroic work, full of self-denial, carried out for the progress and thriving of the homeland, I address our working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, all the working people, irrespective of nationality, the entire people, warmest congratulations in the great work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and advancement of Romania towards communism.

Dear comrades and friends, citizens of Socialist Romania, we inaugurate year 1983 with a precise programme of work for the harmonious economic and social development of the country, in view of unflinchingly implementing the resolution of the 12th congress, of the programmes and resolutions of the national conference of the party.

The activity to be carried out next year [words indistinct] on the implementation of the strategic, economic and political target of promoting our homeland to a new stage of development, of achieving a new quality of work and life in all domains. The single national plan for economic and social development in 1983 stipulates development of the industrial production at a higher rate than in the first two years of the present five-year plan period, a more marked growth of the vegetable and animal production, the implementation of the programme concerning self-management and self-supply, and setting out from this, the improvement of the people's material and spiritual standard of living -- the supreme goal of the party's policy, the kernel of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Although the international economic conditions remain difficult we aim to take action most firmly for diminishing the influences of the world economic crisis, for improving activity in all sectors, thus ensuring further economic and social development to the homeland.

In fulfilling these targets, we should focus on the implementation of the programmes regarding a more powerful development of the energy and raw materials base, the recovery and reuse of materials, the reduction of energy and material consumptions, of production expenditures in general, a stronger increase of labour productivity, the rise of the technical level and quality of products, the improvements of the economic mechanism, the growth of economic efficiency and the strengthening of worker self-management. We should pay special attention to science, education and culture, to raising the level of professional and technical training, political training, the education and molding of the new man. All the collectivities of working people, the management boards, the general assemblies, the state central bodies and the national democratic bodies should work in close unity, in full responsibility to unswervingly fulfill the plan in all sectors of activity.

We shall work to further improve the democratic framework of our socialist society, to ensure an ever more active participation of the working people, irrespective of nationality, of the whole people in the management of every socio-economic unit, of the entire society.

Dear comrades and friends, we have everything we need to carry out the programme of continuous flourishing of our socialist homeland. Now, it is the organizational activity, the consolidation of order and discipline, enhanced responsibility in the fulfilment of tasks in all domains that are decisive. Let us do our utmost so as to overcome, in the shortest time, difficulties and to carry through in best conditions the programme of socio-economic development, of increasing the people's material and spiritual welfare, [illegible] towards the highest peaks of communist civili-

Dear comrades and friends, citizens of the Socialist Romania, in 1982 the international political life grew more complicated and deteriorated even more. The world economic crisis sharpened, the policy of strength and interference in other countries' home affairs manifested itself, certain military conflicts grew tougher and new ones outburst, the arms race intensified, the danger of new wars heightened, including the danger of a new world, nuclear war. An important feature of the world political life is the large movement of the peoples against armings, nuclear weapons, for peace.

But we must say it openly that the outgoing year did not meet the expectations and hopes of the popular masses, of the peoples. A realistic, lucid analysis of the world life demonstrates that such a situation has been created that the level of armings, the huge nuclear stockpiles seriously jeopardize civilization itself, existence, peace and the very life of the whole mankind.

In such circumstances, the fundamental issue of our age is to prevent the nuclear war, any war generally, and to ensure peace on our planet. We think that it is now really possible, that the peoples do have the necessary force to change the course of events, in order to achieve in 1983 the changing of the political course toward catastrophe. It is necessary that all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, the peoples everywhere strengthen their unity, solidarity and collaboration and very firmly act till it is not too late, till nuclear bombs are not dropped, in order to achieve general disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, and a world free of weapons and wars, a world of peaceful and equal collaboration among all nations of the world.

All states, governments, heads of state and political forces should act in full sense of responsibility before their own peoples and before the whole of mankind for securing the people's supreme right to freedom, independence, existence, life and peace.

We think it necessary to do our utmost for the Madrid meeting to conclude in 1982 at an earliest time with the endorsement of the decision to call a conference on disarmament and confidence in Europe and on the follow-up of the Helsinki-started meetings. [sentence as received]

We should act so that 1983 may witness the halting of the emplacement of medium-range missiles and the beginning of the withdrawal and dismantlement of the existing ones. Action should be taken for new measures on confidence and cooperation in Europe, for the building of a nuclear-free Europe of collaboration and peace.

The year 1983 should lead to the development of the collaboration among all Balkan countries with a view to building a region of peaceful collaboration, free of nuclear weapons.

Action should be taken most resolutely so that concrete measures can be achieved in the new year regarding the eradication of underdevelopment, the strengthening of the developing countries' collaboration and solidarity, the achievement of proper understandings between the poor countries and the rich countries with a view to assisting the the developing countries more and to building a new international economic and political order.

May the year 1983 lead to the strengthening of the collaboration of all states, irrespective of size or social system, to increase of the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in the settlement of all complex issues in the interests of all nations, of peace and collaboration.

May the new year bring about the extinction of the existing conflicts and the passage to the negotiated settlement of all inter-state disputed issues.

Now, at the beginning of the new year, I wish to reiterate the determination of Socialist Romania and of our people to develop the relations with all socialist countries, with the developing countries and with all states of the world, irrespective of social system, with a view to building a more just and better world on our planet. I reiterate the Romanian people's determination to actively collaborate with all anti-imperialist and realistically-minded forces, with the peoples everywhere, confident that these forces, the peoples, if united, do have the power to lend a new course to world events towards detente and collaboration, toward strengthening national independence and securing peace.

Dear compatriots, inaugurating a new year of work and struggle for the homeland's socio-economic development and for peace, let us raise the glass to the working class, to the peasantry, intelligentsia, and to all working people, irrespective of nationality, to our entire nation, to fresh accomplishments on the road of socialism, welfare and happiness, to our beloved homeland, and to the freedom, independence and glory of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Dear comrades and friends, I wish all of you a new year of work and accomplishment, of ever greater success and satisfactions, good health and happiness.

A happy new year.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS REPUBLIC PROCLAMATION

AU302047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2007 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/12/1982 -- A festive meeting took place in Bucharest on December 30, in the afternoon, in the presence of RCP general secretary, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership, on the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, an event which marked the instauration of the people's political power in Romania.

Celebrating the glorious anniversary of the republic, all the country's sons, irrespective of nationality, paid great homage to all those who devoted their lives to the people's freedom and independence, expressed their gratitude to the Communists, to all working people -- Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities -- who, fighting with self-denial and undauntedness, under the glorious banner of the RCP, for the lofty ideals of social justice, freedom and national independence, contributed to the instauration of the republic and the building of socialism in Romania.

A retrospect of the way the Romanian people traversed in the 35 years shows it boasts the deep-going changes wrought in its homeland, expressing its determination to work with patriotic devotion, closely united round the RCP and its general secretary, for the exemplary fulfillment of the tasks in industry and agriculture this year and over the entire five-year period, for the achievement of a new quality of work and life, for the translation into fact of the historic resolutions of the twelfth congress and of the National Conference of the RCP.

The meeting was opened by Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest municipal committee of the RCP.

Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, spoke about the significance of the event.

A homage-paying show was given at the end of the meeting.

AGRICULTURE COUNCIL PLENUM ISSUES RESOLUTION

AU301425 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 30 Dec 82

["Resolution of the Plenary Meeting of National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/12/1982 -- Gathered in a plenary meeting over December 27 and 28, 1982, the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management debated the tasks incumbent on it as resulting from the resolutions of the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party, the actions and measures to be taken for a most efficient use of the land stock, of the technical and material base and of the workforce to the end of an exemplary materialization of the planned tasks for 1983 and of the special programmes for improvement of the vegetal and animal production in order to meet to the full the needs for a good supply with farmfood produce to the population, in tune with the programme of self-management and self-supply, and the enhancement of the contribution made by agriculture to the general development of the country, for improving the entire activity in view of carrying out the new green revolution.

Accepting entirely the conclusion, orientations and tasks resulting from the exposition made by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu at that plenary meeting, the National Council, all the participants in the plenary meeting express the resolve of all the people working in agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management to take action in a firm, revolutionary spirit for doing away with shortcomings and tangibly improving the entire activity, for fulfillment under the best of conditions of the plan for 1983 and of the programmes endorsed.

In the spirit of the resolutions of the RCP National Conference and according to the law, the leading preoccupation of all the agricultural bodies, of each unit and citizen possessing land under any form, will be the integral cultivation and most efficient use of all areas of farmland. There will be taken sustained actions for integral cultivation and full capitalization of all land, inclusive of the areas within the economic and social units, the inner side of villages and the gardens of peasants.

Next, the resolution carries the measures and actions to be taken for implementing the unitary programme for complex materialization of the land melioration operations and the extra programmes of irrigations, for the exemplary implementation of the planned tasks as concerns the structure of cultures and the planned surfaces; the expansion of cultivation of certain plant needed by the national economy, such as rice, cotton, medicinal plant, etc,; the enhancement of the fodder production; the expansion of the area cultivated with vegetables in all farm units and in personal farmsteads; the enhancement of the potato production; the modernization of fruit tree and vine plantations, etc.

All the cooperative peasants, all the peasants in the noncooperativized localities, the other people having land at their disposal, reads the document, will be guided and helped to cultivate each inch of land.

Given the important part of zootechny, measures will be taken firmly so that all the agricultural units may deal also with animal breeding. At the same time action will be taken so that all the cooperative farmers and those from noncooperativized localities, the entire population of villages may grow as many poultry and animals as possible.

The resolution also carries stipulations concerning the food industry, silviculture and water management.

In conclusion of the resolution of the National Council of Agriculture the conviction is expressed that all the people working in agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management will take action with all their ability and power to work, will do everything for an exemplary implementation of the tasks incumbent on them from the resolutions of the national conference of the party, of the state plan for 1983 and from the programmes of development of these important domains of the national economy.

CEAUSESCU DECORATES FORMER PREMIER MAURER

AU302100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2045 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/12/1982 -- On December 30, during a ceremony, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, handed over the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", First Class, to Ion Gheorghe Maurer, in token of high appreciation of his activity in the revolutionary movement and in the RCP and Romanian state leadership.

Attending the ceremony were Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu and other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership.

Addressing the audience, Ion Gheorghe Maurer thanked for the distinction conferred on him.

President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed him once again warmest congratulations both on his 80th birthday and on his being awarded the distinction which, as the president pointed out, is a symbol of the appreciation of the activity he carried out in the service of the Romanian people, of the contribution he made to the socialist construction and the country's socioeconomic development, to the strengthening of its independence and sovereignty, to the policy of peace promoted by Romania.

SUNDIC BEMOANS SUPERPOWERS' RELATIONS, ARMS RACE

LD312056 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Since the war there has never been so much talk about weapons as in 1982, and never has so little been done to make peace the only concern of the world in 1983. Unfortunately, 1983 promises little, because those on whom the fate of peace depends have not endeavored to rid the world of fear and dark forebodings. The key problems of the present-day world are the relations between the superpowers, says our foreign policy commentator Milika Sundic:

[Begin Sundic recording] When the world trends of 1982 are assessed no one will be able to say that 1983 will be better. On the contrary, a general conviction prevails that 1983 will be more difficult and more dangerous for peace than any year in the post-war period. Everyone would like to forget 1982 as soon as possible and everyone, on the other hand, is a little afraid that in 1983 the world will be brought to its knees under the hard burden inherited from the previous year.

Military budgets for 1983, where the bloc countries of course, and particularly the superpowers, take the lead, will reach the fantastic figures of more than $600 billion, almost $2 billion a day. And this is precisely the amount the world needs to get back on its feet and pull itself out of the economic misfortunes in which it finds itself. No one will gain anything from the weaponry which will be manufactured in 1983, but to the same extent everyone will lose without any guarantee that the mass of new weaponry will secure lasting and stable peace for the world. On the contrary, of all the paths which offer a way out of the crisis in which the world finds itself, the most dangerous has been chosen. In 1982 virtually nothing was done to halt the dangerous arms race, but too much was done to continue it and speed it up. Not a single hotbed of war has been extinguished, but many have become even more inflamed.

A key problem of the present-day world are the relations between the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Unfortunately they have not been as wise as they are powerful, nor have they made it possible for others to be at peace. The whole of 1982, in fact, was marked by rivalry and counting who has more or fewer missiles, how they are distributed and how far they reach. In this dangerous reckoning without a final account everyone has stuck to his claim that the other has more and that it is necessary to catch up and if possible overtake him. In the search for equilibrium in armaments, the equilibrium of common sense has been lost, and this is like an epidemic which has seized not only the military blocs but those countries as well which are steeped in debts and poverty.

The power and influence of the great reach far beyond their national frontiers. They all maintain that they are thus defending their own peace and the peace of others, but it is clear to everyone that they are undermining it. There are, of course, differences, because in a race someone always leads, but the course is so long that neither he who has more, nor he who has less, can reach the goal to which he is aspiring. Nuclear supremacy has in fact become inability to find a way out of the crisis at the negotiating table in equitable dialogue.

Europe, for example, will be enriched in 1983 by new types of destructive weaponry, but will be even more impoverished in ideas, initiatives, as to how to rid itself of that dangerous wealth. Alongside the two superpowers and their allies, others, too, follow the arms race, true enough without any ambition of catching up but with the intention of not being caught unawares.

The world outside the blocs, that is the nonaligned countries, which are preparing for their seventh summit at the beginning of March, are doing all they can to convince the great powers and their allies that the arms race is equally dangerous for all, both great and small. Yugoslavia, itself struggling with many difficulties, has been very active in this respect. Unfortunately, not even the nonaligned countries can boast that all is well in their ranks.

Of all the events which have taken place in 1982 there are a few which are encouraging. These are the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the start of a Soviet-Chinese dialogue, and the incipient but noticeable equalization of relations in the so-called great triangle. Perhaps none of these will change the face of the world in 1983, but it will be enough if only the year ahead of us is no worse or not much harder than the previous year. The seventh summit of the nonaligned countries represents one of the hopes, perhaps the only one and the greatest, that 1983 will not be a year remembered only by its troubles. Everything depends, however, on the behavior of those who have got the world and themselves into its present state.

PLANINC URGES REDUCTION IN DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

Makes FEC Plan Report to Assembly

LD301444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc announced today (Thursday) in the parliament Yugoslavia's determination to struggle for the expansion of exports next year, even if that would (?require) a reduction of internal consumption, in order to enable the country to continue its economic development and preserve foreign liquidity by relying on domestic forces and potentials.

The further development of economic and political relations in Yugoslavia, said Milka Planinc in the report, will be based on the strengthening and development of self-management. She categorically declared that solutions to the difficult economic situation will not be sought in the curbing of the self-management relations and centralization of decision-making on social development.

The Yugoslav premier urged that ways of promoting the functioning of the system in the sphere of finances be sought on the basis of self-management. In the absence of these "genuine solutions," the government and parliament were compelled to take administrative measures, she explained.

Planinc said that with strenuous efforts and at the cost of cutting down production Yugoslavia this year succeeded in repaying over four billion dollars in foreign debts. In order to realize its stabilization programme, Yugoslavia will take care to remain within the framework of its real material possibilities, the premier said. It is expected that total domestic consumption will be reduced by 10 percent and that production will not be reduced.

Milka Planinc emphatically said that "foreign obligations must be met." This means that a gradual but resolute elimination of the deficit must be embarked upon.

The adverse economic trends in the world and the surge in interest rates have been an additional burden on Yugoslavia's financial liquidity. Its interest payments this and next year will be around two billion dollars annually, which means that imports of various goods will have to be cut by the same amount. Whereas in 1975, for example, the country had to allocate some 50 percent of its earnings from commodity exports to the convertible currency area, this year it had to set aside for the purpose over 80 percent of the foreign exchange earned from commodity exports.

It was only this year that additional debts incurred in the convertible currency area did not substantially exceed the sum allocated for credit repayments. The short-term debts (?were) reduced by some 500 million dollars.

As a result of the general lack of confidence and reluctance among creditors worldwide "we have been left even without the essential, rational support which would enable us to overcome the difficulties more easily," Planinc said.

We lacked the courage consciously to expose the Yugoslav economy and social economic to the influence of the more advanced world economies, but we must do this now, the premier noted.

This will be an essential prerequisite for Yugoslavia's further successful development, she said.

The premier said that the Yugoslav National Bank and the government were stepping up long-term cooperation with international financial institutions, especially with the International Monetary Fund.

Planinc said that the purpose of additional funding was to facilitate the implementation of the economic stabilization programme. She added that negotiations had been concluded with an International Monetary Fund delegation and that there were prospects of engagement by the World Bank and some other international financial institutions.

Other initiatives are currently under way in some industrialized countries with which Yugoslavia has large trade deficits and to which it owes the major part of its debts. Involved are mainly commodity credits needed to purchase consumer goods, raw materials and semi-manufactures. All this would constitute support enabling Yugoslavia to carry out its stabilization programme with greater success and less difficulties, she said.

Milka Planinc stated frankly that, owing to additional funding from abroad, Yugoslavia had for years lived and developed "above the results we achieve." "Not only in 1983, but also for the coming several years, we shall have to organize our life so as to spend less than we produce," she said, adding that the country's foreign financial obligations amount to some ten percent of the social product.

Next year, the scope of investments in Yugoslavia will be 20 percent less than in 1982. Investments will be concentrated on completing the construction of electric power facilities whose construction has already begun, on stepping up coal, iron, steel and non-ferrous metal production, base chemical production, the development of railway transport and maximum implementation of the programme of agriculture and food industry.

The Yugoslav premier especially emphasized that only accumulation funds in hands of producers can lead to positive, necessary changes.

In the coming year, she said, it is of decisive significance to make that necessary [word indistinct] which could lead us to higher production.

She pressed for better utilization of capacities in which substantial funds have been invested, but also for the formation of minor, modern enterprises for production of goods necessary to the domestic market and suitable for sale in the world market.

"That is no short-term concept from necessity, but, in the long term, a condition for more harmonious development of the country," Milka Planinc emphasized.

Assembly Adopts Social Plan Resolution

LD301544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG) -- After listening to the introductory report by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, together with the delegates of the Federal Chamber the delegates to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly adopted the resolution on the policy of implementing the Yugoslav social plan for 1983. This document proposes an increase of 1 percent in the social product next year. Industrial production is expected to rise by 2 percent, and agricultural production by 2.5 percent. A 9 percent increase in exports is planned, while exports to the convertible currency area should go up by as much as 20 percent in relation to this year. At the same time it is planned that imports will grow by 4 percent. Employment next year should grow at a rate of 2 percent.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces also adopted the rebalanced federal budget for this year and the total volume of outgoings for the federal budget for 1983.

The chamber also adopted a law on changes and supplements to the law on foreign currency business activity and credit relations with other countries, concluding that the Federal Executive Council should monitor their implementation regularly and start initiatives aimed at improving them when necessary.

Federal Chamber Approves 1983 Budget

LD301642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its last session this year the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly adopted the rebalanced federal budget for 1982 and the proposed federal budget for 1983, as well as conclusions on a discussion of the analysis of the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market and several other drafts.

At the start of the session the delegates observed one minute's silence in honor of the late Marko Pericin Kamenjar, member of the Council of the Federation.

Delegate Dusan Pekic proposed that the question of supplies to citizens be included on the agenda of today's session; more precisely, that there should be a discussion on the "widely held view that the SFRY Assembly has vetoed initiatives aimed at the better organization and resolution of the question of supplying citizens with five products in short supply."

Together with the delegates of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces the delegates had heard the report by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, on the adoption of the plan documents for 1983.

The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly adopted the rebalanced budget for this year. The total volume of the budget was reduced by 5.7 billion dinars, or 2.8 percent. The biggest reduction was in resources for financing the Yugoslav People's Army, by 4.2 billion dinars. Extra resources for the insufficiently developed regions were reduced by 150 million dinars and 350 million dinars of debts were written off. The remaining billion was divided between all other beneficiaries of the federal budget.

The chamber also adopted the federal budget for 1983 and the law on implementing it. The total budget next year will be 245,323 billion dinars, which is 23.8 percent more than this year's rebalanced budget. The majority of the resources will be set aside for financing the Yugoslav People's Army; that is, 150.6 billion dinars, which is 28.7 percent more than this year. Resources for care of veterans and the disabled are increased by 15.9 percent and amount to 45.1 billion dinars, and extra resources for the insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo are increased by 24.4 percent and amount to 24.3 billion dinars. A total of 91 percent of budget outlays fall to these three beneficiaries.

On the income side the largest heading is the basic tax on turnover, which is planned at 106.2 billion dinars, 28 percent more than this year. The income from duty will be 39 billion dinars, an increase of 35 percent, and the contributions from the republics and provinces go up by 17 percent and amount to 94 billion dinars.

The Federal Chamber then adopted under emergency procedure the law changing and supplementing the law temporarily banning the use of some social resources for the purchase of diesel fuel and gasoline. In view of the need for continued economizing of these fuels, the law sets out exceptions and contains provisions for penalties that will be applied whenever the law is not respected.

DAILY POLLS REPUBLICAN LEADERS ON 1983 OBJECTIVES

LD011822 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 1 (TANJUG) -- Responding to a traditional poll by the Belgrade evening paper VECERNJE NOVOSTI, the presidents of governments of the republics and of executive councils of the provinces in Yugoslavia have presented their visions of the 1983 economic policy and assignments.

Realistic rather than ambitious projects are predominantly referred to in all statements. It follows that the basic orientation of the Yugoslav economy next year as well as in future years will encompass the boosting of exports, solvency in foreign payments, increased production, the raising of product quality, and greater significance for agricultural production.

Branislav Ikonic (Serbia) -- The basic lines of development in the republic, apart from the tasks mentioned above [as received] are the development of fuel and power industry, the providing of employment at a stepped-up pace for young skilled personnel, and a quicker growth of the less developed section. All this has to be achieved by lesser material resources, and hence the chief burden of economic stablilization would largely have to be sustained by the economically stronger sections of the population.

Ante Markovic (Croatia) -- The weight is placed on export orientation in certain industries, notably the mechanical engineering, electronic, textile, footwear, woodworking, and civil engineering industries, to be assigned with exporting even over half their total outputs. A second direction is agriculture, and a third the tourist trade.

Stojan Andov (Macedonia) -- Shortages of power and foreign currency are the basic problems in the republic which will give them special consideration in the immediate future. The development of agriculture also is important. Although agriculture gives solid results, foreign currency is still spent on the foods that could otherwise be even exported from the republic.

Janez Zemljaric (Slovenia) -- The key objective is increasing the exports of goods and services to the hard-currency area by one percentage point. Ample reserves to this end are seen to exist in a better utilization of the operating plants, in a higher-quality performance, greater saving, more efficient organization of production, and the like. Otherwise, special attention will be paid to the advancement of sciences and technology.

Seid Maglajlija (Bosnia-Herzegovina) -- Boosting of industrial production, greater exports, and lesser dependence of domestic industries on imported materials make up the major objectives next year.

Radivoje Brajovic (Montenegro) -- Debts in foreign exchange and internal in [as received] solvency will be the main problems in 1983. To solve these, production must be raised and spending cut down.

Zivan Marelja (Province of Vojvodina) -- Reliance upon the province's own forces, above all on the agricultural industry. Next year, Vojvodina, Yugoslavia's granary, should yield 1.8 million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes maize, 4.8 million sugar beet, 157,000 tonnes sunflower, 236,000 tonnes soybean, and over a million tonnes of vegetables. Vojvodina estimates that foods will account for 60 percent of its exports.

Imer Pulja (Province of Kosovo) -- Next year special attention will focus on the development of agriculture, for which favorable conditions exist in the province, and on small-scale economy which at the moment offers best possibilities of new employment.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROVINCES' SHORTCOMINGS

AU311610 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Dec 82

["Summary" of interview granted by Imer Pulja, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, to RILINDJA editorial board in Pristina -- date not given]

[Summary] Answering a question on the implementation of the province's development plan, Imer Pulja stated that despite the fact that the plan was based on real possibilities and in accordance with Yugoslavia's declared policy for a more rapid socioeconomic development in Kosovo, the planned targets were not only not attained, but there was also a decline. "Instead of a planned 6.7 percent increase in the social product, there was only an increase of 1.2 percent, while industrial production was only fulfilled 1.5 percent, instead of a planned increase of 5 percent." This was due to various unfavorable trends in industry and the construction sector, although the complicated situation in the country, particularly with regard to foreign liquidity, which had more severe consequences in Kosovo owing to its lower level of development, also contributed to this.

During the first 2 years of the current plan, for example, two major branches of the Kosovo economy, electricity generating and nonferrous metallurgy, as well as the timber industry, which rely primarily on domestic resources, experienced a considerable (?fall) in production. The delay in the construction of major projects such as the Kosovo B thermoelectric station and the ferronickel plant in (?Glogov) also had very negative effects with regard to the implementation of the planned development policy. "These two projects alone, for example, would have increased Kosovo's revenues by 13-14 billion dinars."

Answering a question on whether Kosovo's medium-term development plan will be revised, Imer Pulja stated that in compliance with the documents of the 12th LCY Congress, Kosovo, as well as Vojvodina, like the rest of the country, will have to revise their 1981-5 plans.

"We will have to reexamine," Imer Pulja stated, "the concept of the province's development not only in compliance with the orientations for the country as a whole, but also taking into consideration the specifics of our development to date." No radical changes are to be expected in the general concept of development.

Speaking about the process of joining assets and labor with other areas, Imer Pulja stated that although we cannot be entirely satisfied with the results attained so far, it must be stressed that the process has already started and that we are devoting much attention to its progress, particularly in view of the fact that it is precisely in this sphere that we are basing our aims to change the unfavorable economic structure. So far, 26 agreements have been signed to join assets and labor, totalling 12 billion dinars in value and providing employment for 7,000 people.

Answering another question on the use of federal assets to develop the province more rapidly, Imer Pulja stated that federal fund assets have arrived normally during the first 2 years of the current plant but we are not entirely satisfied with the arrival of sums destined to finance the joining together of assets and labor. "During 1981-2 Kosovo received about 30 billion dinars from this fund."

In conclusion, Imer Pulja stated that two important things are of great importance: We must produce better things and more of them and make the most rational use possible of the availabe potential. The coming year will be a difficult one, but we can succeed in implementing our development plans with a higher degree of engagement and greater efficiency.

JOURNALIST SENTENCED FOR 'INSULTING' TITO

AU301551 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 Dec 82 p 14

[Dj. L. report]

[Summary] Sremska Mitrovica -- After a 2-day hearing, the criminal bench of the Sremska Mitrovica High Court, presided over by Judge Evald Gruber, sentenced yesterday Ranka Cicak (41), journalist, to 2 and 1/2 years imprisonment for hostile propaganda and for damaging the reputation of the SFRY. The indictment states that Ranka Cicak, VJESNIK reporter stationed in Belgrade, repeatedly made overtly hostile statements to some inhabitants of Pecinci where she has a weekend cottage, speaking ill of and making false statements about our sociopolitical situation. "Among other things she stated that President Tito had maintained relations with Stepinac [Zagreb cardinal sentenced for war crimes] and that he had squandered money during his travels. According to the indictment she justified Albanian irredentist and nationalist demonstrations and said that in 1971 a part of the then political leadership of the Socialist Republic of Croatia was correct in seeking Croatia's secession from Yugoslavia. At the same time, Ranka Cicak was accused of disparaging and insulting President Tito's personality and ridiculing officials of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, also in Pecinci." Expounding on the verdict, Judge Gruber also mentioned that Ranka Cicak had been threatened and harassed in Pecinci after discovering corruption among some local farmers as a part of her regular job but he noted that this had nothing to do with the trial.

"The accused is still being kept in custody, the explanation being that she has perpetrated a criminal act the penalty for which may be up to 10 years imprisonment and that releasing her before the verdict comes into force may provoke disturbances in a small community such as Pecinci."